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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL NEWS FROM UTAH.

Message from the President Announcing the End of the War.

Gov. Cumming's Account of his Reception at Salt Lake City.

The Yrissari Treaty to be Insisted Upon by our Government.

Vote in the Senate to Increase the Rates of Postage and Abolish the Franking Privilege.

Defeat of the Collins Appropriation in the House.

American Claims against Central America and Mexico—Collector Schell—Tehuantepec Mail Contract—The Atlantic Telegraph Matter, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 10.

The Government has notified President MARTINEZ that the Yrissari Treaty will be insisted upon, notwithstanding his refusal to sign the ratification, and that the transit will be protected by the Army and Navy, if necessary.

It is believed that BELLY has bribed MARTINEZ by order of his Government. MARCO OTERO is living in Paris, on the best relations with LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The Senate's abolition of the franking privilege, and raising the postage to five cents, arouses strong resistance in the House. Many members threaten to break up the whole system, and resort to private expresses.

The feeling in favor of Senator GWIN's resolution empowering the President to produce a settlement of the American claims against the Central American States, and Mexico, has lately received a new and strong impulse from the Anti-Fillibuster interest, who hold the measure as a prelude to the acquisition of Sonora in a perfectly legal way. Spain and Peru ought to be included. An attempt will be made to pass the resolutions, which are approved by some of the Republicans, as well as by the Administration men.

The Indian Department is in the daily receipt of letters concerning the hostile spirit among the Northwestern Indians. The Department will send out Agents, and make every effort to prevent war.

The friends of the House Printer, STEEDMAN, say he has gone home to make arrangements for running for Congress in MOTT's district, where he has disposed of Federal patronage with a view to the nomination. Intense interest, for well-known reasons, is felt here with reference to his return to this City.

Great responsibility and power is thrown on the Conference Committees by the numerous disagreements of the two Houses, and they are accordingly besieged with lobbyites.

The Senate Committee on Commerce are looking over the testimony in the Willett's investigation, in order to determine whether Collector SCHELL knew that his brother and friends were interested in the sale when he made the report to the War Department. If they conclude he did, they will probably report adversely to his confirmation.

The Hargous party have agreed, in a contract with the Postmaster-General, to carry the mails over the Tehuantepec route, to begin the service in October next—which the Sloo party declare impossible for them to do, since they have not possession of the route, and Sloo will probably resist by legal means any attempt to take it.

The Utah news communicated to Congress this evening, produced a profound sensation. The allusion in the President's communication to economy was received by the House with loud laughter. There is some talk this evening of ordering a Committee of Investigation on the conduct of the Utah Campaign.

The House slaughtered COLLINS to-day, and rejected the Senate amendments to the Ocean Mail Transportation bill, by one hundred and forty to two—Messrs. CLAY and FAULKNER.

A very large number of appointments were sent to the Senate to-day. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 10.

Official information has been received from Governor CUMMING of his arrival at Salt Lake City, and favorable reception there. BRIGHAM YOUNG formally delivered to him all authority, and counselled the people to obedience. There was not the slightest demonstration of hostility. BRIGHAM and the prominent Mormons were to have left Salt Lake on Tuesday last. The various Mormon settlements were broken up, and the inhabitants were moving South, for or in the direction of Sonora. The scene is represented to have been most distressing and mournful, as the men women and children, poorly clad and illy provided for, uncomplainingly took their departure from the territory.

The President's brief Message announcing the events in Utah, came rather unexpectedly on the House to-day. Its reading was several times interrupted by laughter. When the Clerk finished, expressions rose from various parts of the Hall, "So the Mormon war is ended?" "Millions are saved to the Treasury," "I'm glad of it," &c., &c. The indefatigable Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means wanted to go into Committee of the Whole, but the House had glory enough for one day and joyfully adjourned.

The Postmaster-General has signed a contract with the Louisiana and Tehuantepec Company for the conveyance of the mails to California, with the privilege of delivering them and passengers to the Panama line at or near Acapulco, or at Ventoso Bay.

If they are delivered at Ventoso Bay $250,000, and if at Acapulco, $286,000 per annum, is to be paid. The contract is for one year, commencing on the 1st of October, so that this and the one from New-York to Aspinwall shall expire at the same time. The contract provides that if there is no service there shall be no pay. This line, with the late arrangement for carrying the mails from New-York to New-Orleans in three days and ten hours will shorten the trip from New-York to San Francisco eight or ten days. The Great Mississippi and Columbus, Kentucky Railroad arrangements to New-Orleans confer on the latter extraordinary advantages.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of to-day, has allowed its partisan zeal in support of the Morse Telegraph Patent and its lobby friends, to falsify the correct report of the Senate's proceedings yesterday, and also most grossly misrepresented the spirit and letter of Mr. BAYARD's report upon the several telegraph memorials. The Judiciary Committee, so far from recommending the repeal of the Telegraph act, as it has been falsely stated by the *Ledger* and other organs of KENDALL's lobby, expressly discountenanced this idea, and state that in the opinion of the Committee, "no further legislation is necessary." The report then proceeds to refer to the communication of the *Secretary of State to PETER COOPER, dated* April, 1857, which defines the terms on which the Department is prepared to contract with the Atlantic Company, and adds:

"No contract, however, has been concluded with any person, association or corporation, and from the said communication to PETER COOPER, it appears that none will be until after a similar contract has been entered into with Great Britain."

The Committee's report then says:

"There is also yet to be ascertained, the material fact as to which of the two corporations—the Atlantic or Newfoundland—has authority to make the contract so as to insure the use of the Atlantic Cable to the United States, in accordance with the act of March, 1857, and also whether the concurrence of both companies will not be required."

The report thus ends:

"Should the Secretary of State be unable to effect a contract in accordance with the Legislative intent, further legislation may become necessary when that fact is communicated to Congress."

XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 10.

The proceedings of the morning hour were unimportant.

The Indian Deficiency Bill was passed.

The Post-Office Appropriation Bill was then taken up.

Mr. JOHNSON of Arkansas moved to increase the rates of postage to five cents under three thousand miles, and ten cents over three thousand.

Mr. SEWARD argued that the country was totally unprepared for any measure raising the rate of postage. He thought, therefore, that this was not the time to discuss it. He would also vote against it because it imposes a discriminating postage on the ground of distance, which distinction has a tendency to alienate the sections—the East from the West.

The motion was carried by 19 Yeas to 15 Nays.

YEAS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bright, Broderick, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson of Ark., Johnson of Tenn., Mallory, Pearce, Polk, Reid, Sebastian, Thomson and Yulee.

NAYS—Messrs. Bigler, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Douglas, Fessenden, Foster, Hamlin, King, Pugh, Rice, Seward, Stuart, Wilson, and Wright.

ABSENT—20.

Mr. PUGH moved that the franking privilege of Members of Congress be abolished from the 4th of March next. Agreed to, by Yeas 38, Nays 4.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Clingman, Houston, and Reid.

ABSENT—Messrs. Bates, Bell, Cameron, Crittenden, Dixon, Douglas Durkee, Gwin, Hammond, Hayne, Iverson, Jones, Kennedy, Mason, Pearce, Shields Simmons, Slidell, Sumner, Thompson of Ky., and Trumbull.

Mr. FOSTER then moved to further amend, that the franking privileges of the President and Heads of Departments be likewise abolished. Lost.

Mr. SEWARD moved that all matter passing through the mails be prepaid excepting newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers and foreign matter this had, virtually, the effect of abolishing all franking. Agreed, 23 to 20, but was subsequently lost on reconsideration; whereupon Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, moved that all laws conferring the franking privilege be repealed. Lost, 26 against 20.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved that from March 4, 1859, the printing of all postage stamps, blanks, warrants, &c., be given to the lowest responsible bidder, which was adopted.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, amending, that all printing for the Executive Departments be included, and Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, that the existing contracts be reserved, neither of which suggestions prevailed.

Among other amendments, which were adopted, was one for the payment to the Collins Steamship Company of $147 720, for balance withheld by the Post-Office Department, less $115,000 due the United States. An amendment was also adopted, repealing the present arrangement of advertising the letter list in the newspaper of the largest circulation, and opening the advertising to the lowest bidder. Finally the bill was passed, 30 against 14.

The bill making appropriation for collection of the revenue, was taken up.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, spoke strongly in support of reducing the army of Customs officers, and showing many instances where they were superfluous.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, admitted that there were too many officers, and was willing to apply the knife; but the Department could not go on now without the appropriations now sought.

The amendment which reduces the expense half a million of dollars, was agreed to.

The debate was enlivened by a personality between Mr. WILSON and Mr. GWIN.

Mr. WILSON said that the Senator from California talked of demagoguism—the State of California always had her hand in the Treasury up to the elbow—if the Senator (GWIN) alluded to him he would only say he would rather be a demagogue than a thief.

Mr. GWIN—Does the Senator apply that term specifically to me or only to the collection of the revenue?

Mr. WILSON—I have no explanation to make.

Mr. GWIN—If he applies it to me he is a slanderer, calumniator and coward.

Mr. WILSON made no reply.

The bill was then passed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 10.

In the House proceedings of yesterday the following was omitted, as published in the New-York papers:

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, offered a substitute for all the amendments to increase the Navy, which was adopted by 84 against 68. The substitute is the same as the Senate amendment, with the exception that it provides for the building of ten instead of five steam screw war-sloops, and one side-wheel war-steamer for the Chinese Sea, appropriating twelve hundred thousand dollars for the purpose.

When the Committee rose the House concurred in the above by one majority.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

On motion of Mr. WOODSON, of Missouri, a joint resolution was adopted authorizing the Postmaster-General to make arrangements for carrying the mail from St. Josephs, Missouri, to Placerville, California, in thirty, instead of thirty-eight days.

On motion of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylvania, the House resolved to take a recess from 4 to 6 o'clock to-day.

The House then went into Committee on the Senate's amendment to the Army bill.

The House concurred generally in the action of the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, striking out the appropriation $1,252,000 for fortifications, and agreed to the amendment to repeal all laws authorizing the sale of the Forts or Reservations which have or may become useless for military purposes.

On motion of Mr. CHAPMAN on behalf of the Judiciary Committee, the further consideration of the case of Judge WATROUS was postponed till the second Thursday in December. The principal reason assigned was, that there is not time to act at the present session.

The Supplemental Indian Appropriation bill was returned from the Senate with amendments, one of which was explained by Mr. J. GLANCY JONES to be an appropriation of $72,000 to fulfill the stipulations made with the Sioux Indians in 1856, who, alleging, the United States had broken faith, and finding the troops had been withdrawn, threatened to deluge the frontier with blood. This amendment was adopted, and thirty other amendments were acted on. The House then took a recess till 6 o'clock.

On the reassembling of the House the Senate's amendment to the Ocean Mail bill was discussed.

On one side it was contended that the contract should be carried out in good faith, and on the other, that a bonus should not be given to any line, while the mails could be carried merely for the postage.

The amendment was rejected.

The House agreed with the Senate in striking out $120,000 for contingencies in the mail service between New-York and Europe.

All the other Senate's amendments were rejected.

A message was received from the President, inclosing a copy of a dispatch from Governor CUMMING, dated May 2, received at the State Department yesterday. From this the President says there is reason to believe that our difficulties with Utah have terminated, and the laws are restored. He congratulates Congress on this auspicious event; expresses the opinion that there will be no occasion to make the appropriation for the three regiments of volunteers recently authorized for the purpose of quelling the disturbances in Utah, and for the protection of the emigrant trains and supplies; and says that Texas can be defended by the regular troops now within her limits. The President is the more gratified because the events in Utah will afford some relief to the Treasury, and not require a loan and additional taxation of the people.

In a letter to Secretary CASS, Gov. CUMMING says that he left the camp on the 5th of April, *en route* to Salt Lake City accompanied by Col. KANE and his guide and two servants. In passing through the settlements he was greeted with such respectful attentions as were due to the representative of the Executive authority of the United States in the Territory. Near Warm Springs, at the line dividing Great Salt Lake from Davis County, he was honored with a formal and respectful reception by many gentlemen, including the Mayor and municipal officers of the city, and by them escorted to lodgings previously prepared for him, the Mayor *occupying* a seat at his side in his carriage.

Ex-Governor YOUNG paid him a visit of ceremony as soon as he was sufficiently relieved of the fatigue of his journey to receive company. In a subsequent interview, YOUNG evinced a willingness to afford him every facility he might require for the efficient performance of his administrative duties. YOUNG's course in this respect, Governor CUMMING fancied, met with the approval of the majority of the Salt Lake community.

The Territorial Seal, together with other property, was tendered to Governor CUMMING by WM. H. HOOPER, late acting Secretary of the Territory. The records and library are unimpaired.

Governor CUMMING entered on the performance of his official duty with profound regret, when he learned that Agent HURT was charged with having incited to acts of hostility the Indians in Uinta Valley. The information came from HOOPER. Governor CUMMING hopes that HURT can vindicate himself from the charges, yet thinks they demand an investigation.

Gov. CUMMING had informed General JOHNSON that he would probably be compelled to make a requisition upon him for a sufficient force to chastise the Indians.

At every point Governor CUMMING was recognized as the Governor of Utah, and received with a military salute. There were illuminations in his honor. Having heard numerous complaints, Governor CUMMING caused a public notice to be posted, signifying his readiness to relieve those who deemed themselves aggrieved by being illegally restrained of their liberty, and assuring protection to all persons. He kept his office open at all hours of the day and night, and registered fifty-six men, thirty-three women and seventy-one children, as desirous of his protection, and evincing a disposition of proceeding to the United States. A large majority of these people were of English birth, and were promised assistance to remove. Gov. C. says his visit to the Tabernacle will never be forgotten. There were between three and four thousand persons assembled for the purpose of public worship, and there was a most profound silence when he appeared. BRIGHAM YOUNG introduced him by name as Governor of Utah, and he (CUMMING) addressed them for half an hour, telling them his purpose to uphold the Constitution and the laws, and that he would expect their obedience to all lawful authority, at the same time assuring them of his determination to administer equal and exact justice, etc. He was listened to respectfully.

He invited responses to his speech, and several spoke, referring, in excited tones, to the murder of JOSEPH SMITH, to the services rendered by the Mormon battalion in the Mexican War, and recapitulating long chapters of their wrongs. The tumult fearfully *increased as they progressed, but an appeal from* YOUNG restored calmness. Several afterwards expressed regret for their behaviour.

Governor CUMMING proceeds to describe the exodus of the Mormons, saying the people, including the *inhabitants of Salt Lake, in the Northern part of the* Territory, are leaving. The roads everywhere are filled with wagons loaded with provisions and household furniture. Women and children, often without shoes or hats, are driving their flocks they know not where, seeming not only content, but cheerful. It is the will of the Lord, they say, and they rejoice to change the comforts of home for the trials of the wilderness.

Their ultimate destination was not fixed on. Going South seemed to be sufficient to designate the place, but from private remarks of YOUNG in the Tabernacle, Governor CUMING thinks they are going to Sonora.

YOUNG, KIMBALL, and most of the influential men had left their commodious houses to swell the ranks of the emigrants.

The masses everywhere announced to Governor CUMMING that the torch will be applied to every house indiscriminately, throughout the country, as soon as the troops attempt to cross the mountains, and that, although their people were scattered, they would take every means to rally them.

Governor CUMMING says that some of the Mormons are yet in arms, and speaks of the mischief they are capable of rendering as guerillas.

The way for the emigrants to the Pacific was open.

Governor CUMMING would leave for the South on the 3d of May. He says that he will restrain all the proceedings of the military for the present, and until he shall receive additional instructions from the President.

The document was ordered to be printed and the House adjourned.

LATE NEWS FROM UTAH.

Interesting Intelligence Concerning the Army.

Prospect of Short Supplies---Ineffectual Attempt to Procure Cattle.

The Mormons Deserting their Settlements.

From our own Correspondent.

FORT BRIDGER, U. T., Saturday, May 1, 1858.

We are now reduced to an almost absolute certainty as respects our being compelled to exchange our present luxurious diet of "Russell and Wardle"—as the commissary, hide-bound, frame-work of bone and sinew, resembling in some respects an animal called the ox is here technically termed—for our poor old mules. This is really distressing; it hurts our "feelings" to contemplate such a thing, for we have a sort of tender sympathy for these our boon companions, in the long, and often times terrible march through the snowy passes of the Rocky Mountains, and over the desert wastes of the "plains." Indeed we cannot conceive how, with the swelling emotions of (not our heart but of) the nicely-dressed piece of mule-steak, it will be possible to masticate or digest our meals.

Our supply of beef is measured, the number of pounds of meat are numbered, and figures fail in an attempt to cause this supply to become sufficient for our consumption, until the trains can arrive from below.

On the 21st inst chief-justice ECKELS, in view of this state of affairs, dispatched a party to the Indian Camp between here and Salt Lake City, to endeavor to obtain supplies for the use of the civilians here.

Marshal P. K. DOTSON volunteered his services to lead the party, and he was furnished by a Judge with *the following instructions:*

FORT BRIDGER, Utah Territory, April 21, 1858.

To P. K. Dotson, United States Marshal for Utah Territory:

SIR: You will proceed as soon as practicable to the Camp of Ben Simonds on Bear River, with a suitable number of citizens of the United States, whom you will designate for that purpose, and purchase some beef cattle for the use of the civilians encamped here, and such quantities of vegetables, butter and eggs, as you can obtain for the same purpose.

You will be careful to see that no warlike movements be made against the Mormons or others, except in your *self-defence*, unless it should be necessary in executing your official duties, and in that case *the law* will be your guide.

Before trading with the Indians as above instructed you will, of course, obtain the consent of the Agent to do so. Should you be inquired of by the Indians on the subject, you will advise neutrality in our Mormon difficulties.

As soon as may be, you will return to Camp with your party, for whom you will be expected to account. (Signed,) D. R. ECKELS.

Through the party which started under these instructions we have received much information of importance, which is embodied in the report of Marshal DOTSON given below. The instructions were strictly written in order to restrain the active spirits of our bold young men, who, once out in the mountains, independent and free from restraint, would hardly be satisfied in returning to the camp without striking a severe blow upon some of the Mormon outposts, which would have been most impolitic and improper under the existing circumstances, as it might not only embarrass Governor CUMMING, but endanger his life.

The following is the more interesting portion of the report, omitting merely that portion which contains a description of the country passed over by the party on their way to Bear River.

CAMP SCOTT, Tuesday, April 27, 1858.

Hon. D. R. Eckels, Chief Justice Supreme Court, Utah Territory:

SIR: In compliance with the instructions which I received from you on the 21st inst., I organized a party of citizen volunteers, comprising thirteen men besides myself, namely, District-Attorney (pro tem.) W. J. McCormick, David A. Burr, Justice of the Peace, and Messrs. J. W. Powell, E. M. Scott, Elie Dufort, J. Meeks, J. J. Justis, C. J. Hartley, Wm. Hall, W. W. Green, J. P. Gabriel, A. C. Ayres, A. Nolan, and started with them from Fort Bridger on the morning of the 24th inst., taking the main road leading to Salt Lake City. We followed it until we reached the first branch of the Muddy Creek, stopping, however, to noon at a spring some 8 or 9 miles from the Fort.

Upon striking this creek, we turned to the right, (leaving the main road,) and following its banks in a northwesterly direction, crossed the main branch of the Muddy near its mouth. * * * * *

Before reaching the Camp BEN SIMONDS came out and met us in a most cordial manner, and took us to an excellent camp-ground near his lodge. I met at his lodge a Frenchman, named JOSEPH CONVIS, with whom I was acquainted in Salt Lake City, and from him I obtained the following information concerning the Mormons:

He stated that last Fall he, with several others, *applied to BRIGHAM YOUNG for permission to leave the* Valley, but that it was peremptorily refused. That after the arrival of Governor CUMMING in Salt Lake City, he tried at two different times to obtain an interview with him, but was prevented from approaching the house by a guard placed around it for this purpose, in charge of HOWARD EGAN; that a great many of the people had, to his knowledge, in the same way been prevented from seeing the Governor unless they obtained the permission of BRIGHAM YOUNG. The bishops stated in the Ward meetings that Governor CUMMING would not be allowed to leave the city for three or four weeks or until all the families in the city could move away. *All of the settlements north of Ogden city and in Rush and Tooele valleys have been entirely deserted*, but the houses, fences, &c., have not been destroyed or injured.

All the loose cattle have been driven south from the vicinity of Salt Lake City, and from the northern settlements. The people in these places are moving as rapidly as possible and concentrating in the neighborhood of Provo City, around Utah Lake.

Mr. CONVIS met SIMONDS in the city and came out under his protection. He started about the 17th inst. He is not a Mormon, and his statements can be relied upon as true.

BEN SIMONDS, (the second chief of the tribe of Shoshonee Indians of which LITTLE SOLDIER is the chief) informed me that there was a party of some 90 Mormons stationed at the head of Echo Cañon, commanded by EPHRAIM HANKS. That there were some 200 stationed at the "fortification" near the mouth of the Cañon and about 200 on Lost Creek, which runs parallel with the Cañon, about five miles North of it.

I saw some Indians who had visited the abandoned settlements spoken of by Mr. CONVIS, and they had in their possession small quantities of flour, grain, &c., which they had found in the houses.

They say that the wheat fields look very fine.

I saw also 25 head of horses in the possession of some Utes at this camp, which they had stolen from the Mormons; these, LITTLE SOLDIER told me, he intended to keep and return to the Mormons when they make peace with the Americans.

The next day, the 26th instant, I obtained from SIMONDS four head of excellent beef cattle, on good terms. Having no vegetables or other provisions *here, he started in the evening for Echo Cañon, for* the purpose of getting some for us which he had left there on his way out from the city.

In the morning he had sent an Indian into the Cañon, for the purpose of ascertaining how the Mormons were stationed and whether they knew of the arrival of our party at his camp; but when he [illegible] returned.

Having accomplished the principal object of my mission, and not seeing any opportunity of taking such steps as would meet with your approval, in serving the writs which I hold in my possession, I had determined to start the next day on my return to camp.

That night, however, at about 11 o'clock, we were aroused by the Indian whom SIMONDS had sent out in the morning, who rode in with his horse, reeking with sweat.

He told us to jump immediately, catch our horses and start back, *that the Mormons were surrounding us with a large party.* Upon inquiring into the particulars, he told us that upon entering the Cañon he met a party of ninety-four men, well mounted, who inquired of him where that party of Americans were who had reached Bear River the day previous, he told them that he did not know, that he had not seen them. They told him that he lied, for they had seen them and counted them.

He went about fifteen miles down the Cañon, and met two much larger parties, who had just come on from Salt Lake City, and these asked him the same questions, and told him that they intended to wipe out the party of Americans who were on Bear River. Starting back he met BEN SIMONDS at the crossing of Yellow Creek near the head of Echo Cañon, camped with a party of Mormons, and engaged in a violent controversy with them about their coming about his camp, and threatening to retain the horses in his possession belonging to the Mormons. BEN took him one side and told him to come to us as quickly as possible and advise us to start back immediately. Coming towards the camp he passed the advance party of Mormons within five miles of us.

LITTLE SOLDIER told us that if we stayed he would sent for his warriors and defend us, but that he was not desirous of engaging in a quarrel between the Mormons and the Americans, for once the Indians got started, they could not be restrained.

Seeing that by remaining we would involve our Indian friends in difficulty, and that we could not accomplish anything by an attempt at resistance, but that it might have a bad effect upon the movements of the Governor, I immediately started, leaving the camp at about midnight, and taking an Indian for our guide, crossed the mountains in a direct line, and reached here this morning at about 10 o'clock. Regretting exceedingly these circumstances, which have prevented me from procuring these supplies, which are so important to us, I remain, very respectfully, your ob't serv't. (Signed) P. R. DOTSON, U. S. Marshal, Utah Territory."

BEN SIMONDS' camp is on Bear River, about nine miles below the crossing of the main road to Salt Lake City, and is about eight miles east of Echo Kanyon, and some forty miles from here.

A brother of LITTLE SOLDIER, the Chief, died a few days before the arrival there of the party, and his relatives, in addition to the killing of his favorite horses over his grave, buried with him, alive, a little boy of whom the deceased was very fond, so that he might accompany him to the spirit land. They wrapped the boy up alive in a blanket, placing him in the grave with the corpse, buried them together.

This must be the civilization which BRIGHAM YOUNG boasts of among the Indians under his control; for this band of Indians have always resided in the *immediate vicinity of Salt Lake City and the Northern* settlements.

Our Christian friends at home read with horror of the heart-sickening practices of the Hindoos, and other barbarous nations in foreign lands; and generous hearts and willing hands make every effort to support a missionary cause among them, but they have forgotten or overlooked their own native land, whilst in its very heart and centre abominations are practiced which stand scarcely unequaled by any savage rites on the face of the globe.

On the 25th inst., an express reached us from Captain MARCY and his command. *He had been very successful in his undertaking, having obtained 1,000 mules, and some 500 horses, all in good order.* He was, at the time the express left, camped on La Cache de Poudre Creek, some three hundred miles this side of Taos, and was awaiting the arrival of Col. LORING with his regiment of mounted riflemen, who was on his way from Fort Union to join him. *We expect the whole command here by the 25th of May.* On the 26th inst. we received an express from Laramie, through whom we learn that the supply trains from that point had been stopped on their way up at La Bonté Creek, some eighty miles this side of Laramie, to await the arrival of Colonel HOFFMAN, who was on his way up from Fort Leavenworth, with the Sixth Regiment of Infantry and a train of 500 wagons. Colonel HOFFMAN was expected at La Bonté Creek on the 21st inst, when the trains would be immediately started on. They will probably arrive here by the 20th of May.

The Snake or Shoshonee and the Bonnack Indians are on their way here to hold a grand council, and to have a sight at Uncle Sam's Army. They will probably reach camp day after to-morrow.

We have been favored for the past month with most delightful Spring weather. The grass is green throughout the country, and beautiful little Spring flowers are budding out here and there over the prairie, cheering us with their sweet smiles.

An easterly wind which sprung up on the 29th inst. brought on, however, a snow-squall, which lasted during the greater part of yesterday, the 30th inst.; but to-day it is again warm and balmy.

During the storm of yesterday, a little boy belonging to the band of the Fifth Infantry, and an adopted child of the Regiment, got lost while out hunting. A great deal of anxiety was evinced throughout the camp on his account, and parties were to-day sent out in every direction to hunt him up.

Just as I close my letter I am informed that he has been found; he was followed by his tracks in the soft snow, to the Muddy Creek, which he had followed to its mouth on Black's Fork, where he had struck the main road, and found his way towards camp. A. B. C.

P. S.—I open my letter to record the pleasing and unexpected intelligence received from Messrs. BIGLER and SAUNDERS, who have just arrived in camp from below, and report that *they have procured 105 head of beef cattle, which will reach camp in a few days.* These gentlemen were sent towards Fort Laramie some two weeks ago to endeavor to purchase cattle at the different trading posts on the road. *They have been very successful in their undertaking. This number of cattle will be sufficient to support us*, with what we have on hand, until trains arrive from Laramie.

Intelligence from the Peace Commission.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORT LARAMIE, New Territory, Monday, May 17.

We arrived at this distant post this morning, and are busily engaged in preparations for the resumption of our westward journey. There is no news of interest at Laramie, except an item relating to the troops in Utah, and that may be no later than you have already received. It is stated here that the supplies at Camp Scott are giving out—that the rations of some kinds have been reduced, and that resort has already been had to mule meat. It was supposed that the supplies would hold out until the middle of June, and that Colonel HOFFMAN's train of provisions would have arrived out by about this time. The reports recently received here, would seem to show that both of these suppositions were ill-founded. Col. HOFFMAN, when last heard from, was at Platte Bridge, 120 miles west of this, progressing very slowly, in consequence of a terrific storm, in which the snow fell from two to four feet deep. He was driving on, however, rapidly as possible under the circumstances. God help the army, if the Mormons should succeed in their designs of cutting off this train, of which, however, nobody here has the least apprehension. It is doubtful, however, whether the needed relief can reach Col. JOHNSTON's command before the 10th June. Some parties express the opinion that when Col. JOHNSTON finds his men in danger of starvation, he will take up his line of march at once, and proceed into Salt Lake.

Capt. MARCY was heard from on the 13th of last month, near the Boiling Springs, on the Cherokee trail, and has doubtless reached Camp Scott before this, with the animals for the purchase of which he went to New-Mexico.

The Utah Peace Commissioners and their escort, are here with us, and we shall proceed in their company, reaching Camp Scott probably by the 27th inst., unless stopped by Col. HOFFMAN. I make the exception, because travelers from the Camp whom we met this morning, state that the Colonel is stopping every*body who is bound towards Fort Bridger or Salt* Lake, compelling them to accept the protection of *his escort. His object, probably, is to prevent the* Mormons from gaining intelligence in relation to his *movements, and so acquiring facilities for interrupting* or annoying him.

Another rumor is, that two Companies of Dragoons have been sent down from Camp Scott to meet Col. HOFFMAN, for the double purpose of strengthening his force, and lessening the demand upon the scanty stock of supplies at Fort Bridger. Let me remark, however, that none of these rumors are based upon reliable authority. Lying is understood to be the rule of the Plains, and we know nothing of the character of those from whom the statements in regard to affairs at Fort Bridger are derived. Indeed, I am inclined to doubt that the troops are getting in so tight a place as above described—for if it were true, it must have been anticipated at date of your last advices by the Camp Scott mail, which passed us going East, a day or two ago. S.

FORT LARAMIE, Nebraska Territory, Tuesday, May 18, 1858.

I have been talking this evening with the Peace Commissioners, who now admit, for the first time, that they have with them a Proclamation from the President to the People of Utah, exhorting them to submission to the law, and granting them a general amnesty for past offences, on condition that they shall yield obedience henceforth.

This is the general tenor of the document, as I understand it from the representations made to me; but I hope to inclose you a copy of the paper in this package, so that you may judge of its character and import for yourself. [This Proclamation has already been published in the TIMES.] A rumor that some such proclamation had been authorized by the Federal Executive reached my ears some days ago, but I confess that it seemed to involve so silly a policy on the part of the Administration, as well as so serious interference with the functions of the Judiciary, that I attached little or no importance thereto—supposing the rumor to be baseless.

BRIGHAM YOUNG and sundry others have been indicted for treason. They are in the hands of the law and its constitutional administrators. Whence does the President derive his power to rescue them from the Courts, by declaring an amnesty? The President may grant pardons or reprieves—but this attempt to wrest an indicted traitor from the hand of the Courts *certainly looks like an usurpation—an infraction of* the Constitution, deserving the severest reprehension. I may be mistaken in this view—but if so, the generally-received doctrine in regard to the distinct, separate and independent functions of the Executive and the Judicial departments of our Government, is erroneous.

So much for the legality of the President's course in issuing this proclamation, of which the Commissioners have a bushel or two ready printed for distribution. Its impolicy can scarcely be doubted by any man who is at all conversant with the history of the Mormon rebellion, or who has studied the character of the rebels in the least.

After years of defiance of Federal authority, the President was forced last year to take steps to compel the people of Salt Lake to bow to the law. The abominations, oppressions, robberies, murders and outrages, of every kind, perpetrated by BRIGHAM YOUNG and his followers, had aroused public sentiment to such a degree of activity upon the subject, that the Executive could no longer evade the duty of stretching forth the Federal arm in rebuke of their wickedness.

At a cost of millions of dollars an army was sent over 1,100 miles across the wilderness,—*not* to make war against Mormondom, but to sustain the Judicial authorities in their efforts to maintain the supremacy *of the law in Utah, and to punish YOUNG and his minions* for its manifold violations. Through the rigors of a dreary Winter in the mountains, that little army has struggled along, looking forward to the opening Spring as the time when they should be able to fulfill the mission upon which they traversed the Plains. In the meantime BRIGHAM YOUNG has written insulting and treasonable letters to the Commander of the Federal forces; his minions, by his orders, have destroyed wagon trains conveying to the army much-needed supplies,—and in various other ways contributed seriously to embarrass, in their efforts totally to destroy, those who were sent out by the Government of the United States to compel the misguided "Saints" to return to their loyalty.

And now, just when the desperate game of Mormon "brag," has been almost played out—now when there is a moral certainty that a few weeks' time will see the army in Salt Lake City, and the law of the Republic triumphant over the resistance of an anomalous Theocracy—when the fruit of all the expense and toil attendant upon this military expedition is ready for the plucking, the President proposes to retire before the rebels, confesses the country powerless to subdue them, and begs them to accept pardon for the past, as the condition of a *promise* that they will be good boys for the future! A dignified position, truly, is this that the United States are made to occupy by its President—a position in which our Government is confessed to be a failure, because it is incompetent to compel obedience to law, except by pressing unsought pardon upon traitors.

What will be the result? Simply this, if I mistake not: BRIGHAM YOUNG will see that his neck is in a halter, and he is not quite ready yet to go to the heaven which he preaches to his followers. He will gladly seize upon this opportunity to get out of his scrape, and will subside awhile, until the army is withdrawn. When *that* day arrives he will resume his iniquitous practices—outrages against "Gentiles" or helpless women who cannot regard virtue as a crime, and lewdness as the only Christian grace, will become as rife as ever. The Courts, perhaps, will not again be broken up by violence, nor the *forms* of law be openly disregarded; but no civil power will be proof against the devices by which Mormon juries and secret societies will set justice at defiance under the very forms of law established for the protection of the citizen. Better far to break or impair the influence of the "Prophet" BRIGHAM over his deluded followers, by humbling him at the feet of the civil power which he has so long defied. Such a consummation would destroy his prestige, while the President's humble prayer to him for peace will but exalt him in the eyes of the "Saints," and make them more ready than ever to do his bidding. The dealings of our Government with Mormondom have been a series of blunders from the beginning, but this last blunder will prove the greatest of them all.

Colonel HOFFMAN left this post for Camp Scott on the 25th of April, escorting a train of over one hundred ox wagons, and over two hundred mule teams, containing the supplies so much needed by the Army there. When only a few days out he was caught in a *tremendous snow-storm*, which has greatly retarded *his movements, and he will scarcely reach his destination* before the middle of June.

General JOHNSTON, commanding the Army of Utah, considers the road between here and his Camp very unsafe for parties traveling without an escort, and has accordingly sent orders to Major LYNDE, commanding at Laramie, directing him not to permit a single mail to pass without escort. If, therefore, there should be some further irregularity of the mails for the next few weeks, it will be safe to presume that it results from the fact that there are no troops here at present from which an escort can be drawn. The Peace Commissioners brought a small escort with them from Fort Leavenworth, and we proceed in their company to-day. We shall overtake Colonel HOFFMAN's command, probably, not far from Platte Bridge—this side of which there is no danger of meeting an enemy—and thence will proceed, either with his train, or under escort furnished by him.

In haste, yours truly, S.

THE CITY MULCTED.—The City Court jury, in the case of *Charles Thompson* vs. *The City of Brooklyn*, rendered a verdict, yesterday, for plaintiff, awarding him $2,000 damages. The action was brought to recover damages for injury to plaintiff's business through the negligence of the authorities while constructing a sewer on Steuben-street, to drain the low lands known as Jackson's Hollow, in East Brooklyn. Plaintiff was a [illegible] were inundated, and his business completely broken up through this carelessness.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

REASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

Admission of the Jews Allowed.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

DECLINE IN COTTON---PROVISIONS DULL.

Consols 97 3-4 a 97 7-8.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Asia*, Captain LOTT, which sailed from Liverpool at about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 29th of May, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Among the passengers by the *Asia* is Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT, the American composer and vocalist, who returns to New-York after a prolonged and successful tour through Australia, India and Europe.

The screw steamship *Borussia*, from New-York on the 15th of May, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 27th May; and the steamship *Ariel*, which left New-York also on the 15th, reached Southampton on the morning of the 28th May.

The Steamer Ericsson arrived at Bremen on the 25th of May.

Full details of the recent aggressions on American shipping, by British cruisers in the Gulf, had reached England, but they had not been commented upon by the British press. One journal [illegible] the news with the remark that "the exertions of the British cruisers to suppress the trade in negro-slavery, have given rise to some angry feelings on the part of the American press;" and another announces that "the ticklish question" respecting the overhauling of American vessels by British cruisers, was before the Senate.

The House of Commons reassembled after Whitsuntide recess, on Friday, the 28th.

The editor of the Carlisle *Examiner*, Mr. WASHINGTON WILKES, was placed at the bar of the House charged with a breach of the privileges of the House in publishing a libel upon the Chairman of one of the Railway Committees. The editor confessed that he was the author of the offensive paragraph, refused to retract it, and was committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL called attention to a speech delivered by Mr. DISRAELI at a banquet at Slough, in which imputations were cast upon the late Government and upon the relations of the House to foreign countries. He controverted Mr. DISRAELI's statements in a lengthy speech.

Mr. DISRAELI replied with much animation, defending the ground he had taken.

Several other members spoke, when the matter dropped.

In the course of a conversation upon a vote for the improvement of the harbor of Holyhead, Government stated that it was intended to construct a pier at which the American mail steamers could come alongside, and in that case the mails and passengers for London and the south would be landed there without the necessity of their going round by Liverpool.

The returns of the British Board of Trade show a falling off in the exports during the month of April of a little over half a million sterling, as compared with April, 1857. This falling off is far less than is shown by the returns of the several preceding months, and is regarded as a sign of revival in most departments of trade.

Sir R. J. MURCHISON, President of the Royal Geographical Society, corrects the error into which the newspapers fell in regard to the possession of the Victoria gold medal of the Geographical Society by an American citizen. He says the recipient of the medal "is not Professor [illegible], but the celebrated American geographer, ALEXANDER DALLAS BACHE, the author of the great Coast Survey of the United States, nephew of the American Minister to England, and a descendant of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN."

Mr. DISRAELI had delivered a political speech (at a dinner given him by his constituents in Buckinghamshire, which attracted considerable attention. He commented with some severity on the recent effort to overthrow the ministry under Mr. CARDWELL's motion, but gave no insight into the plans and policy of the Government. He accused the late Government with having corrupted the press, and lamented that journalists were to be seen in the drawing-rooms of the nobility. Mr. DISRAELI intimated that when the present ministry came into power, "the question of peace or war was not a question of weeks or days, but of hours."

A letter from Plymouth, dated on board the United States frigate *Niagara*, evening of May 27, says "The *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* are laying within about 100 yards of each other, and the cable on each ship connected, and telegraphic messages are now being sent through the whole Atlantic cable, in the most perfect manner. All on board of the five steamers are in good spirits, and feel confident of success. We expect to sail on the experimental trip on Saturday, (May 29.)"

The London *Morning Advertiser* learns that the conference between the Lords and Commons has ended in the former agreeing to the principle of the right of Jews to seats in Parliament, and the result will be that Baron ROTHSCHILD will very speedily take his seat in the House of Commons.

Prince ALBERT had left England for Germany where he would remain about a week.

At the first meeting of the Paris Conference a vote of thanks to the European Commissioners was agreed to, and a resolution was adopted to the effect that the object of the Conference is to settle the question of the Principalities. The second meeting took place on the 26th of May, but nothing is known of the proceedings.

M. DE PENE, the victim of the recent duel, was in a dying state.

RUDIO, the confederate of ORSINI and PIERRI, had been sent to Cayenne.

The Bourse was heavy on the 28th. The Three per cents closed at 69.65.

The *Independance Belge* is to be prevented from entering France for an indefinite period.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: "M. MIGEON, whose success in Alsace has so much disappointed and irritated the Government, intends to resign, and propose to the electors a partisan of his own. The Government, who do not wish to risk another defeat, will, I am assured, make no opposition, but adopt M. MIGEON's protégé."

Letters from Algiers announce that in consequence of the adoption of the project appointing Prince NAPOLEON Governor-General of the Colony, the entire body of the high military administration propose to return to France with Marshal RANDON.

It is stated that after the funeral of the Duchess of Orleans, the Count de Paris, who is now the head of the family, formally declared that his opinions in regard to a fusion of the two branches of the French BOURBONS were the same as his mother's, and that he would not assent to any fusion tending to lower the position he held as chief of the family.

The opposition to the project for the sale of hospital and other charitable property, was so great that it was thought the French Government would revoke the measure.

It is said that the French Minister of War had sent a very strong circular to be read to all the officers in the service, relative to the late duel. It solemnly admonishes officers to avoid all quarrels with civilians, and imperatively prohibits officers corresponding with newspapers.

A rumor was current that the French men-of-war assembled at Toulon were about to make a demonstration against Morocco.

A bill had been presented to the Belgian Chambers authorizing Government to contract a loan of thirty-seven millions of francs, for public works, including in this sum twenty millions of francs for the city and fortress of Antwerp.

M. POSADA had succeeded M. DIAZ as Minister of the Interior.

The Queen of Spain, accompanied by M. [illegible], the French Minister at Madrid, and a numerous suite had arrived at Albacete. The French Ambassador was on his way to France, on leave of absence, but it was thought he would not return to Madrid.

The Duke DE ALAMEDA was spoken of as the probable successor of General CONCHA in the Government of Cuba.

The Madrid journals are urging Government to admit the free importation of grain, in consequence of the sudden rise in the price of bread.

A protracted debate was taking place in the Sardinian Chambers on the subject of a projected Government Loan. In the course of a speech on the subject, Count CAVOUR declared that Government considered it of paramount importance to make Spezia a strategical position in case of war by land or sea.

The Pope had returned to Rome, and all the inhabitants of the city went out to meet him. The official journal of Rome contradicts the statement that the fortifications of Civita Vecchia and Ancona were to be enlarged. It was merely in contemplation to [illegible]

[illegible] round these places. The Prussian [illegible] journal publishes a note which seems to imply that there is some intention of coming to a definitive decision respecting the exercise of the supreme authority in Prussia. It announces that two more eminent medical men have been added to the King's ordinary physicians, in order to decide the treatment for his Majesty during the Summer.

The Frankfort Diet, after much discussion, had come to a decision respecting the reply to be made to the last proposals of the Danish Cabinet. A term of six weeks had been fixed upon for Denmark to make known to the Diet the new measures it may think fit to propose to satisfy the complaints respecting Holstein and Lauenburg. Should Denmark decline to make any further concessions, the Diet will then consider what further measures shall be taken.

The circulation of the journal *Le Nord* had been entirely prohibited throughout the whole of the Austrian Empire. The Austrians affirm that the *Nord* is now in the service of the French Government, the Russians having refused to continue their subsidies any longer.

The Montenegrin boundary question was to be settled at Constantinople.

The Turks were landing large forces at Ragusa, but the English and French Consuls were doing their best to prevent collision.

The British squadron under Lord Lyons is said to have arrived in the Adriatic.

A special Diplomatic Commission, to consist, it is said, of the Ambassadors of France, Austria, Russia, and England, and the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, is to assemble at Constantinople on the 1st of June for the settlement of the Montenegro difficulty.

Newspapers from China assert that Lord Elgin had declared himself ready to employ force to penetrate to Pekin itself. The journals express hopes that Tientsin, situated about sixty miles from the capital, would be easily taken. A demand for gun-boats, for river service, had been made. The Chinese authorities continued their tortures to all suspected to be favorable to the Allied Powers, and to the throwing open of the ports.

The Effects of the Late Duel in Paris.

From the London Times.

The French Emperor is likely to pay a high price for military docility. The French people have not obtained without a sacrifice the order and tranquility of which Imperialism boasts. Napoleon III. has delivered his country from the Parliamentary system; he has expelled the virus of liberal institutions, suppressed the orgies of Democracy, restrained the turbulence of petty ambitions, and so on. He has established a throne, guarded by half a million of bayonets, which we are told can be directed by a gesture from him against either foreign enemies or the subverters of order at home. But the Army, which has been the instrument of these great changes and is the basis of this overwhelming power, is feeling its own strength, and seems fully inclined to use it. We should not return to the subject of the late duel were it a mere isolated act, or were it likely that a fitting punishment would fall on the chief wrong-doer. But we only express that public opinion which trembles and shrinks from an utterance in Paris, when we say that the circumstances of this unhappy affair, the animosity indicated by the numerous challenges, the steady purpose of Hyenne, and, more than all, the applause with which the deed has been received throughout the French army, are signs of an evil day which is at hand for French society, and for all that is independent and intellectual in the country. The slaughter of a young writer by a professional swordsman for a harmless joke is in itself a cruel and cowardly act; but we wish we could think that there was nothing deeper in the affair than the vengeance of a set of underbred men for a rather petulant satire. People in Paris feel, and, no doubt, correctly, that the outrage is but an indication of the passions which are bubbling up in a vast, triumphant, ambitious and idle army—an army sundered in interest and feeling from the rest of the nation, which knows little of society beyond its barracks, cares for no authority but that of the chief it has raised to the throne, and is animated with a growing jealousy and contempt of the non-military classes which formerly wielded political power.

The conduct of M. Hyenne has received the approval of the army in general. So strongly has this feeling been shown that probably no attempt will be made to visit the action with punishment, or even to mark it with disgrace. It is possible that M. Hyenne may retire from the service, or the *Moniteur* say a few words against the practice of duelling, but that will be all. In short, the army have triumphed, and every one knows it, nor can we believe that the Ministerial authorities are sorry that it should be so. Henceforth, there will be another check on the press, which may save the necessity of warnings, and deliver the Government from any unpopularity which frequent interferences might bring upon it. The army as a body is the support of the Empire, and it would be a brilliant idea to make its officers, as individuals, a terror to opposition journalists, who may be called to account for a chance expression, and fought by a regiment volunteering for the purpose. The army seems quite disposed to enter into such an arrangement, and an event which has happened within the last few days is a proof of their good will in the cause. On Saturday last the town of St. Germain was surprised by the sight of a large body of officers in full uniform marching to the office of the *Industriel*, a paper of the locality. Forty-two of these gentlemen, in fact, thought fit to deliver in person a summons to the Director and *Redacteur en Chef* demanding the insertion of a letter received by them from "their comrade, M. Roux, officer of the 9th Chasseurs." The officers of the garrison of St. Germain "request, and in case of need require," the *Industriel* to insert an account of the duel of M. de Pene which they think is favorable to the character of M. Hyenne. Thus, it would seem that in France a journalist is not only liable to be called to account for what he inserts, but for what he refuses to insert. M. de Pene received 21 challenges for his unfortunate pleasantry, but the Director of the *Industriel* might have expected 42 had he hesitated to print what the garrison of St. Germain had determined he should make public.

The document which was the object of this warlike demonstration [illegible] only disappoints curiosity. The writer quotes the passage which gave the deadly offence to the military world. It is as follows: "Remarkable improvement—the inevitable Sub-Lieutenant was not there." For this M. de Pene received challenges from Courtiel at Amiens, and from Hyenne at Abbeville. The duel followed, and the facts are almost exactly what have been published before. "M. Hyenne," writes M. Roux, "approaching M. de Pene, addressed him with the most perfect coolness, and the following dialogue occurred." Then comes the conversation, which is substantially what has been already described. It ended by M. Hyenne grossly insulting M. de Pene in cold blood to make him fight. The only correction which is made in the former narrative of the trial consists in the statement that M. de Pene had a choice of weapons, and chose swords. But what the writer thinks of great importance in M. Hyenne's justification will be in the eyes of ordinary men his chief crime. "It is stated," writes M. Roux, "that after M. Courtiel was wounded M. Hyenne thought fit to take up the affair. This way of telling the story is insulting and incorrect, for M. Hyenne did not avenge M. Courtiel, "but the entire army." In other words, M. Hyenne went to the spot with the intention of fighting, and did not insult his adversary on the spur of the moment. Such conduct was, in the writer's opinion, highly praiseworthy. "This is the place," he says, "to assert in the most unequivocal manner, that M. de Pene was responsible for his article, not only to an individual, but a class." "The officers of the Cavalry and Artillery of the Guard, as well as those of the 9th Regiment, have spontaneously assured me of their entire sympathy. Gentlemen, my desire is that the army, to whom the original insult was addressed, should know precisely in what way it was avenged." This is what the 42 went in full uniform to publish to the world, and the world will reflect on the doctrines avowed. It is well to know what the chivalry of the French army allows. A young man may, by this new code of honor, be challenged by 30 men; one of the challengers, a professional fencing master, 45 years old, may come on the field in the guise of second to another, take advantage of this function to observe the skill of the victim, and then, "with the most perfect coolness," force him into a second duel, and stab him even as he is falling. Such are the morals of the force to which every man and every institution are now subjected in France.

The Colonization of the American Continent.

From the London Times.

The mighty process of colonizing a Continent is advancing with such rapidity on the other side of the Atlantic that we of the Old World may find some difficulty in following or comprehending so prodigious a development. Yet England, of all nations, must be interested in the spectacle, even independently of its political marvels. We can never forget that it is an Anglo-Saxon population which is thus expanding itself, and that the laws and language of the new Empire have descended from our own. Nevertheless, as events have occurred, our interest in the subject has been attached almost exclusively to an accidental circumstance. Owing to the antagonism established between the Northern and Southern divisions of the American Union a conflict ensues over the admission of any new State into the Federal Body, and the incidents of this conflict absorb our attention to the prejudice of the event itself. The result is not, indeed very surprising, as the proceedings in question are regarded by Americans themselves in exactly the same light; but if we dismiss from our minds for a few moments the issue between Free Soil and Slavery we shall find ample materials for reflection in the simple facts before us. Kansas is mainly known in this country by the contest which it created, and which is undetermined still, but our intelligence of Monday last contained the information that the Bill for admitting Minnesota into the Union had passed the House of Representatives; and we yesterday reported that an entirely new territory to the Southeast of Kansas was undergoing the first stage of political organization. The reader has probably little conception of the wonderful growth which these successive extensions imply. In reality, not even the marvels of American nature are comparable in magnitude to these features of American progress. The new province of Kansas itself is larger than Great Britain, Minnesota is more extensive still, and the district in which the fresh creation will arise contains an area exceeding that of France.

A few years ago a line drawn from Wisconsin in the North to Louisiana in the South would have left to the West an unoccupied and unexplored, the larger portion of the whole territory pertaining to the American Union. It is into this vast area that civilization has been penetrating with unexampled strides. In the South the enormous province of Texas, in the North the vast district of Minnesota, and in the centre the fertile country of Kansas, have been brought under organization more or less perfect, and the establishments on the coast of the Pacific and the borders of the Great Salt Lake represent a start from the opposite side. Two circumstances have recently combined to bring these results to pass, and to increase beyond any former measure the progress of the Union. These are the discoveries of gold and the migrations of the Mormon community. The first report of the treasures of California not only attracted a new stream of emigrants from Europe to America, but carried them to a part of the continent where, except for such attraction, no considerable settlement would probably have been formed. California, though so little known and remote, became in a very short time one of the most important States of the Union, and imparted a new character to the country on the Pacific coast. The movements of the Mormons operated in a similar direction, and produced the premature and abnormal colonization of a secluded territory between California and the West. The next extension, that of Kansas, proceeding from the West, almost touched the point which had been reached from the East, and if, indeed, we could consider the Territories of Kansas and Utah as regularly settled and occupied over their entire areas, the colonization of the Continent in these latitudes would be actually complete, nor would there be any material break between Washington and San Francisco. The new State now projected, to be named Arizona, will lie between the Northwestern frontier of Texas and the Southeastern frontier of California, being formed in the Territory hitherto known as New-Mexico. Its position will be best ascertained on an ordinary map by reference to the rivers Gila and Colorado, which will be the chief contributories to its irrigation. Such, however, is the present aspect of the great North American Continent. Its enormous tracts of territory have been occupied and organized so rapidly that in some directions the march of civilization from the Atlantic to the Pacific may be regarded as almost complete, and the railway which is to connect the two oceans will express the accomplishment of the fact. This, however, is only the delineation of empire. To fill out a frame so mighty will call for generations of progress, and for the continuous expansion of those energies which have been so signally developed already.

Ocean Steam Navigation.

The London *Times* concludes a long review of Mr. Rainey's book on *Ocean Steam Navigation and the Ocean Post*, with the following remarks:

"These lessons have been very severe, and they teach something that might have been the motto of Mr. Rainey's book, 'The race is not always to the swift.' Considering what the Americans have done in 80 years they need not fear they can be charged with a lack of enterprise. But with a boundless territory to extend over they have relatively a smaller line of sea-coast than some other nations; and they have no distant colonies. They export immense quantities of raw produce, but they do not yet export manufactures. If they had mail steamers running parallel with our own to every point to which we have a line, we do not believe it would change the balance of trade, or alter its character. But the Americans are impatient of time and its slow and gradual creations. In saying we have had the field of commerce in our possession for 200 years, Mr. Rainey describes the cause of its present wide extent. Time, indomitable industry, skill, coal and iron have produced our iron steamers; not Ministers nor Parliamentary grants. But Mr. Rainey holds up to the American Government our 'wise and forecasting policy of State,' its 'wisely concerted, liberal, well arranged, and long pursued steam system, and prompt, unflinching protection of British subjects throughout the world.' The golden colonies of Australia, sending us millions yearly, yet unable for years together to obtain any regular communication with us, is an instance of the zeal of the Government in one direction, and the case of Watt and Park is a recent and happy illustration of what it does in another. If our ocean steamers had depended on the Government, and our trade on the ocean steamers, Manchester would not be paying its millions a year to America for cotton. The demand on the American Government for subsidized lines of ocean mails is founded on emulative pride rather than commercial necessity."

The Very Latest.

By Telegraph to Liverpool.

London, Saturday, May 29.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

From the Daily News' City Article, dated Friday evening.

The funds remain very dull and inactive. Day after day the extreme fluctuation scarcely exceeds ⅛ per cent. Consols closed to-day at a fraction lower than yesterday. In the share market in which the fortnightly settlement is now in full progress, considerable heaviness prevailed. English and Indian Railway shares were especially depressed. The fall in the latter has of late made further progress through the sudden haste of the East India Company to grant guarantees upon further large masses of capital. The result is that securities possessing an undoubted guarantee at the liberal rate of five per cent. from the Indian Government are currently offered at a discount, whilst the new Four per Cents. Indian Loan, though rather weaker during the last two days, is still maintained at close upon par. In the Money Market the large sums absorbed in the deposits on the new Brazilian loan is not missed, 2¼ per cent. being still the current rate of discount for choice paper. At the Bank, to-day, the applications were very moderate. There were no Bullion operations at the Bank to-day. Within the last two or three days about £25,000 in silver has arrived in the Thames from the Continent. The foreign exchanges, this afternoon, were generally steady.

The English Funds opened with increased firmness, but the improvement was not maintained, the public having lately conferred their purchases to Consols, a common practice when a dividend is approaching. Reduced and new Three per Cents. are considerably below their proper rates relatively to that stock, and an advantage may be gained by changing from Consols into either of them. At a meeting of the Fire Insurances to-day it was determined to increase the rate of premium charged on floating policies on all or any of the docks in Middlesex from 2s. 6d.@3s. 6d. ℘ cent. per annum.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, to-day, judgment was deferred on the question of certificates in the cases of Messrs. Gotch, bankers, Kettering, and Mr. Adams banker, of Ware and Hertford.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

The Overland Calcutta and China mails have arrived.

The letters were dispatched to Liverpool at 6¼ A. M., and to the provinces generally by the morning mails.

The *Times* publishes a letter from its special correspondent. He had moved with the head quarters from Lucknow to Cawnpore.

The postscript is dated April 18.

He says the die is cast. He says we must have a Summer campaign, and when Bareilly is ours, it remains to be seen whether the revolt is suppressed or whether it is independent of site and locality, and has deeper roots than we imagine. Even now the want of troops is greatly felt.

Brigadier General Jones has crossed the Ganges at Roorkee, and thus the Rohilcund campaign has commenced so far. On the 19th, the Commander-in-Chief will join the head-quarters camp, seventeen miles from Cawnpore, on the road to Futtyghur, which he expects to reach on the 22d.

The advices by the present mail being only to April 23, are no later in date than those received by the Bombay mail on Thursday week.

The *Hurkaru*, published at Calcutta, speaks of news of rebellion on every side, and of three armies being in the field against us, while the *Englishman* shows that no decisive blow is struck, and that the rebels are dispersed all over the country.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says it is not imagined that the Rebels will make any great resistance, except at Bareilly, but there is danger of a desperate effort to escape.

Their plan is said to be to trust to their legs to outmarch us, and press on for Central India and Bombay.

There they will find a new army to tamper with, and a population which has not forgotten that it once paid its taxes out of the plunder of the rest of India.

This is our real and permanent difficulty. We cannot march 20 miles a day, and the rebels accomplish 40 regularly, and 60 when hard pressed.

Gradually as this Pindaree war develops, our organization will be modified by necessity, and a body of light horse, which can march like Mahratta cavalry, with one pack horse per man, must ultimately spring into existence.

Meantime the rebels are swarming into the Doab. The telegraph is interrupted between Cawnpore and Futtyghur, and in that district, Etawah and Mynpoory, the officers are hardly pressed.

There is a kind of guerilla war going on everywhere.

Two or three thousand rebels ravage a Pergunnah. Naturally its inhabitants plead inability to pay revenue. They league with the rebels to escape the tax. The magistrate sent out a flying column, which have been temporarily lost. The villagers have knocked our system on the head, reinstated the old talookdars, and either killed or dismissed the new men. The reinstated landlords fight to the death, and though politically powerless, form a most important element in producing anarchy. The remedy of raising an armed native police is not without danger. The writer says the present nondescript army will prove some day a serious embarrassment. A Sikh Chief has warned British officers that the Sikhs if left idle will be worse than the Hindostanees.

Eight divisional battalions of armed police are being raised in Bengal, one-half of whom are to be Sikhs, and the remainder men without caste.

There has been no rain in Bengal, or only two inches, for six months, and the crops are suffering severely. If the drouth continues, there will be real distress for food, a thing not known in Bengal for eight years past.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says the proclamation has not been withdrawn or softened, but that Mr. Montgomery has received a *carte blanche* to deal with each case as he chooses. His course is to compound with the aristocracy, and the landholders, finding that the chief gives them their property, are coming to him fast. There is, however, little hope of the pacification of Oude for some months. We hold only the city, and that we are compelled to fortify again.

The Northwestern officials, so long devoted to the village system, now admit that the native aristocracy is essential to our own security, and that, without permitting landholders to grow permanent, peace is almost impossible.

Cornet Banks, of the 7th Hussars, has died from cholera, and Lieutenant Coghlan from the effects of his wounds.

CHINA.

Our dates from Hong Kong are to April 13. Our diplomatic relations have taken an unfavorable turn. Replies, it is understood, have been received by the Foreign Ambassadors to their communication with the Court at Pekin. The course said to be proposed for the settlement of the existing difficulties, viz., to discuss the question at Canton, has, of course, not been approved by the Plenipotentiaries, and has decided Lord Elgin, Baron Gros, and the Russian and United States Ambassadors to proceed at once to the Teen Tsin.

At Canton all is quiet, but the people in the neighborhood are no doubt still inimical to us, and it would require an exhibition of force to constrain them. The instructions left with those in authority, it is understood, prevent such a course from being followed.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MARKETS.

Per Asia.] London, Friday May 28—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets reopened, after the Whitsuntide Holidays, on the 26th inst., with a moderate demand for the principal articles of consumption, and business generally has been dull throughout the week. Money continues abundant. Consols leave off 97⅜@97½ for money, 97⅝@98 for the account. Bar Silver 5s. 1⅝d. Mexican Dollars 5s. ½d. American Eagles 76s. 3d. nominal. Doubloons—Spanish 76s. 9d; South American 74s. 3d.

Coffee—Steady at full rates for all good colory sorts, but low and unclean difficult of sale.

Corn—The market is without improvement, and the demand is moderate. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 44s. 6d. on 111,969 qrs. returned. White American Wheat 44s.@47s.; Red 42s.@44s. ℘ qr. American Flour 20s.@24s. ℘ bbl.

Hemp—Russian, sales of St. Petersburg Clean at £29 5s. Of 700 bales Manila, only a small portion found buyers at £26 17s. 6d. for fair roping quality; 225 bales Sunn, of mid. quality, were bought in at £16 ℘ ton. Jute, of 4,100 bales, about half sold at £13 15s.@£15 12s. 6d. for common to mid., and from £16@£18 5s. for fair to very good.

Iron—Welsh is quiet at £6@£6 5s. for Rails & Bars, f. o b. Scotch Pigs 53s. 6d.@54s. for mixed Nos. on Clyde.

In Lard nothing doing, nominal price 56s. for bbls. and tcs.

Linseed—We are without arrivals. A cargo of Taganrog Seed on the coast fetched 56s. 6d., delivered at an outport. Granaried Seed has met with rather less inquiry, and prices have been slightly in favor of buyers. For arrival sales have been principally in Calcutta, at 56s. c. f. & i. Rapeseed firm; fine Calcutta may be quoted 57s., good Bombay 67s.

Linseed Cakes—Arrivals of American meet a ready sale at £9 10s.@£9 12s. 6d. for Boston in bags.

Oils—Sperm steady at £86@£87; in common nothing doing. Olive in little demand, Gallipoli £45@£46; Malaga, £44; Barbary, £41@£42. Linseed, 32s. 9d.@33s. Rape; Foreign Brown is offered at 42s.@42s. 6d., and Refined, at 45s. 6d.@46s. Cocoa-nut quiet, at 38s. 6d.@39s. for Ceylon, and [illegible] for Cochin. Palm, 37s.@39s.

Rice—Continues much depressed. Of 2,700 bags of Bengal, three-fourths sold at 6s. 9d. for low red, 7s.@7s. 7½d. for good Ballam, 8s. [illegible] to good middling white. 4,500 bags Madras, at [illegible] for ordinary, red to middling pinky. 6,000 bags Rangoon were bought in at 6s.

Saltpetre—In good demand, principally for fine qualities, and gradually advancing prices have been paid, closing 1s.@2s. higher than last week. Upwards of 5,400 bags have been taken, chiefly for cash and short prompts, and the latest prices paid are 38s. for 7½ ℘ cent.; 38s. 6d. for 7 ℘ cent; 39s. 6d. for 6½ ℘ cent; 40s. for 6 ℘ cent., and 43s. for 3½ ℘ cent.

Sugar—The market is dull, and prices 6d.@1s. ℘ cwt. lower.

Tea—Of 41,200 pkgs. offered at auction, 9,400 sold; some good ordinary Congou at 9¼d., and very good common at 9½d.@9¾d. ℘ lb. The sales passed without animation, the trade being most unwilling to buy. There are strong buyers of common Congou to day at 9½d. ℘ lb.

Tallow—Dull. St. Petersburg Y. C. on the spot 53s. 3d.@53s. 6d.; October to December, 50s. 6d.@50s. 9d.

Tin—English dull, without change in prices: Blocks 122s., Bars 123s. In Foreign nothing doing. The Dutch Trading Company have advertised 190,000 slabs Banca for sale on the 6th July at Rotterdam.

Turpentine—Rough has been sold at 11s. Spirits further advanced; American being held at 47s. 6d.@48s.

American Stocks—There is more demand for State Stocks at the quotations. Railroad Bonds more offered for sale. United States 5s Bonds, 1868, 105@106; Alabama 5s, 78; Kentucky 6s, 91@93; Maryland Sterling 5s, 91@93; Massachusetts Sterling 5s, 100½@101½; Ohio 6s, 1886, 96@97; Pennsylvania 5s Inscriptions, 77@78—Bonds, 82@83; Tennessee 6s, 82@84; Virginia 6s, 83@84—Sterling 5s, 82@83½; Boston City 4½s, 90, buyers.

BARING BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday, May 29, 1858.

Cotton—The *Brokers' Circular* reports, that the advices from America of large receipts and shipments, combined with the observance of the Whitsuntide holidays, has caused a flatness in the market, and a general decline in prices. For Middling, and the better qualities, the concession barely averages ⅛d., but the lower qualities, for which the demand is limited, are nominally ⅛d.@¼d. in favor of buyers. Sales of the week 33,120, including 3,200 to speculators, and about 1,700 to exporters. The market on Friday closed quietly, with sales of about 6,000 bales, nearly all to the trade. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	[illegible]	Middling Mobiles	7d.
Middling Orleans	[illegible]	Fair Uplands	[illegible]
Fair Mobiles	[illegible]	Middling Uplands	7d.

Stock on hand 648,000 bales, of which 555,500 are American.

The Manchester market is at a stand, the whole week having been devoted to holiday-making.

Breadstuffs—The Kangaroo took out advices of a dull and generally lower market. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report a further decline of 6d. ℘ bbl. in Flour, and a great difficulty in effecting sales of American. Western, 20s. 6d.@22s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s.@21s. 6d.; Ohio, 22s.@24s. Wheat in fair demand at the reduced quotations advised ℘ Kangaroo. Red, 5s. 10d. for Western, and 6s.@6s. 6d. for Southern. White, 7s.@7s. 3d. Indian Corn little inquired for at 34s.@35s. 3d. for Yellow, and 34s.@34s. 6d. for White.

Provisions—Beef dull and holders offering freely at low rates. Pork firm for American. Irish rather cheaper. Bacon quiet but holders firm. Cheese dull and easier. Lard very slow and under arrivals rather lower. Choice selling at 57s.@57s. 6d., and fair to good at 55s.@57s. Tallow dull and to effect sales lower prices have to be taken. No buyers of Butchers' Association over 54s.@54s. 6d.

Produce—Resin steady at 4s.@4s. 1d. for Common to 17s. for fine. Retail sales of Ashes reported at 30s.@40s. Sugars inactive, and some descriptions 6d.@1s. lower. Coffee unchanged. Rice, a fair demand for East Indian at full rates. Tea much depressed and 1d. lower on Common, and 1½d.@2d. on Blackish Leaf Congous. Some descriptions of Greens also, rather lower. Sales of Rough Turpentine at 10s., and of Spirits Turpentine at 48s.@50s. Philadelphia, Bark selling at 10s. Cod Oil in moderate demand at £34@£35. Nothing doing in Seal. Sales of Sperm at £83 5s.@£83 15s. Linseed Oil in fair request, at 34s.@34s. 6d.

HAVRE MARKET.

Havre, Friday, May 28.

The sales of Cotton in this market for the week ending the 25th, inclusive, foot up 6,373 bales, and the market closes steadily at former prices, viz. 100f. for New Orleans tres ordinaire. The stock on hand is estimated at at 134,000 bales. The advices from our manufacturing districts continue discouraging.—Breadstuffs quiet, but decidedly firmer. Ashes quiet. Coffee in good demand, and some descriptions rather higher. Oils are quiet and neglected. Provisions, nothing doing, and prices nominal. Rice neglected. Small sales of Carolina at 30f. ℘ 50 kils. Sugars rather lower, but, with an improved demand, they close firm. Tallow drooping. Lard firm. Whalebone continues to advance.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co., report as follows:

"The market for American Securities during the past week has shown much activity. There has been a good demand for the various State Stocks for investment, with but a moderate supply, whilst the chief feature in railway securities has been a large influx of bonds for sale of every description."

United States 6s, '67–68	104	@103
United States 5s, bonds, 1868	105	@106
Alabama 5 ℘ cent. bonds	78	@ —
Kentucky 6 ℘ cent. bonds, [illegible]–72	[illegible]	@ 93
Maryland 5 ℘ cent. bonds	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Massachusetts 5 ℘ cent. Sterling bonds	100½	@101½
Ohio 6 ℘ cent. Stock, 1886	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Pennsylvania 5 ℘ cent. Stock	77	@ 78
Pennsylvania 5 ℘ cent. bonds, 1877	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Tennessee 6 ℘ cent. bonds, divers	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Virginia 6 ℘ cent. bonds, 1888	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Virginia 5 ℘ cent. Sterling bonds, '88	82½	@ [illegible]
Boston 4½ Sterling Bonds	90	@ [illegible]
Illinois Central 7 ℘ cent. 1875	81	@ [illegible]
Illinois Central 6 ℘ cent. '75	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Illinois Cen. 7 ℘ cent. Freelands, '60	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois shares	14	@ [illegible]
Michigan Central 8 ℘ cent., '69	84	@ [illegible]
Michigan Central shares	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
New-York Central 6 ℘ cent., not con. '83	81	@ [illegible]
New-York 7 ℘ cent. conv. '64	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
New-York shares	81	@ [illegible]
New-York & Erie 7 ℘ cent. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York & Erie [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York & [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Panama 7 ℘ cent. [illegible] 1865	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Panama 1st m[illegible]	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Pennsylvania C[illegible] mtge. '80	[illegible]	@ [illegible]

The *Times* [illegible] evening, May [illegible] reports a reduction [illegible] Illinois, Michigan and New-York Central [illegible] Pennsylvania bonds. The sales of the day [illegible] Illinois Centrals of '75, 78@81½; Michigan [illegible] of '69, 84½; New-York Central, [illegible]

THE WILLETT'S POINT.

The Other Side of the Controversy.

REPORT OF THE HON. JOHN M. WOOD, OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The undersigned, one of the members of the Special Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the circumstances connected with the sale and purchase by Government of a certain plot or parcel of land on Long Island, in the State of New-York, commonly known as Wilkins' Point, being unable to agree with the other members of the Committee, respectfully asks leave to present his views to the House. From the testimony adduced before the Committee, by various witnesses, the following facts were elicited: It appears that for more than thirty years past the necessity of erecting another fort in the vicinity of Fort Schuyler, on the opposite side of Long Island Sound, has been a matter of consideration with the Government, and general opinion has been directed to Willett's Neck, or Wilkins' Point, (both names for the same parcel of land, to the investigation of the sale and purchase of which the attention of your Committee has been directed,) as the most available point for this purpose. Towards the close of the third session of the last Congress the sum of $150,000 was appropriated for the purchase of a location for such a fort, without specifically naming any particular place—as there were two or three points in the vicinity, the relative merits of which had been under consideration. After a careful examination of these several points, and mature deliberation as to their respective merits, there could be no question as to the superiority, in all respects, of Willett's Point for the purpose intended.

This property, it appears, was in the possession of one Wissman, who, knowing that the Government had an eye towards it for fortification purposes, and being assured by various facts and circumstances within his knowledge that it was the most suitable location in the neighborhood, naturally placed a higher value than perhaps its intrinsic merits would entitle it for any other purpose. But even this is a matter of doubt with the undersigned, inasmuch as the evidence—and such evidence as cannot for a moment be called in question—distinctly shows that property in this vicinity is, in some instances, held at a much higher rate of value than was paid for Wilkins' Point, and there is no reliable evidence in opposition to this, tending to prove that in any instance could property of the kind, at all suitable for such a purpose, be obtained in the neighborhood at a rate materially less.

It further appears, from correspondence produced in evidence, that, after the appropriation of $150,000 was made, Wissman, then the owner of the property, offered to dispose of it to the Government for $1,000 an acre, "an actual and accurate survey being made, and in addition to receive $15,000 for his improvements." This statement is made by J. G. Barnard, Brevet-Major Engineers, in a communication to Gen. J. G. Totten, bearing date March 24, 1857.

From the oral testimony of Mr. Wissman before the Committee, it also appears that about a week or ten days after the passage of the bill making the appropriation for this purchase, Mr. Van Nostrand, on behalf of Major Barnard, called upon the said Wissman to inquire his price, and that Wissman offered to sell the land for $1,000 per acre, or take $120,000 for the whole, including his improvements. Van Nostrand requested Wissman to give him a written memorandum to the effect that he would take $100,000 for the whole. This proposition Wissman declined. Van Nostrand then stated that Major Barnard would make his report to the bureau in Washington, and requested a week's time in order to obtain an answer. To this Wissman agreed. In the meantime, one George Irving, who lives but a short distance from Wissman, having heard of the appropriation, applied to Wissman to ascertain the value he put upon his land, and eventually made him an offer of $120,000 for the land and the improvements. To this offer Wissman replied:

I had a contract with Mr. Van Nostrand who came to see me on the part of Major Barnard, who, he told me, would make his report to Washington, and that I thought I should wait that report before I came to any agreement with him. I told him that in case the Government did not buy it, I would sell it to him for that price; but that I thought, out of politeness, I would wait to hear from Major Barnard.

At the expiration of a week or ten days—the time specified during which Wissman expected to hear from Major Barnard—it appears that he saw Van Nostrand, and that the latter told him that Major Barnard had as yet no reply from Washington, and that the Government did not want the land; but that if they should, they would take it under an appraisement. At this point the negotiations between Wissman and the Government terminated; and the former having given Irving a written engagement to sell that property to him in case the Government did not want it, negotiations between them were forthwith entered into; but after two or three weeks a second agreement was made; and, in order to make it of binding force, the sum of $1,000 was paid by Irving to Wissman. Thus it appears that from four to five weeks intervened between the passage of the appropriation and the purchase of the land by Irving. By this purchase it appears that $10,000 were to be paid in May, $25,000 in July, and that a mortgage of $85,000 was to remain upon the property. The cash conditions were fulfilled, the mortgage was given, and Irving came into possession.

In confirmation of Wissman's testimony to the effect that Van Nostrand had informed him that the Government did not want the property, Mr. Irving says:

"The day I went to see Mr. Wissman he told me that Major Barnard had been there the day before looking at the land, but that he had not decided that he wanted it, and that he had been over to Cryder's Point that day, and had given out that he thought it would suit better than Wissman's."

Irving having now become the owner of the property, he wrote to the Secretary of War, making an offer of sale, and fixing the price at $200,000. Hitherto, it appears to have been the practice of the Government to leave negotiations for purchases of this nature in charge of the Engineer Bureau, "subject," as General Totten says, "to the approval of the Secretary of War;" but, for reasons which were, no doubt, satisfactory to the Secretary, it seems that in this case a change was made in this respect, and he at once transferred the matter from the control of the Engineer Department, and took charge of it himself, as the head of the War Department. Secretary Floyd, in his examination before the Committee, says:

"There was a great deal of writing between the Engineer in charge and the Engineer in chief upon the subject of this property, which I was not aware of until I got the $200,000 proposition. This price struck me as inordinate, and I said that I could not think of entering into a transaction of the sort, but that I would go and consult about it. I took the papers to the Cabinet, and we talked the whole thing over fully. We read the papers—such as were then before me from the Engineer Department—and it was very obvious, in the course of a few days, that, immediately after the appropriation for the purchase of the property, speculators had got to work and possessed themselves of it, and it was a struggle, as it seemed to me, between them and our engineers there, who should get hold of the property. But, at all events, it had passed into the hands of third parties, and the question presented to us was as to the price for which the property could be purchased."

Again, the Secretary of War, speaking of the transaction, says:

"It was carried on by the Engineer Department without any knowledge of mine, until it became necessary that I should be consulted about it."

The Secretary further says:

"The first incident in the transaction which attracted my attention, was a formal proposition offering to sell this property to the United States Government for $200,000, upon specific terms."

On the other hand, Gen. Totten says before the Committee:

"I kept the Secretary of War informed from time to time of the subject, by communicating to him the letters of Major Barnard."

And further, Gen. Totten states that the Secretary of War was cognizant of the fact that Major Barnard supposed the property could be obtained for $100,000. Indeed, Gen. Totten in his testimony appears to convey the idea throughout that the Secretary of War was fully conversant with all the facts and circumstances and proposals in the case, from the beginning. Whether there is or is not a discrepancy between the statements of the Secretary of War and those of Gen. Totten may be a matter of grave consideration; but it is worthy of remark here, that a copy of a letter written by General Totten to Major Barnard, dated "Engineer's Department, March 26, 1857," contains the following very remarkable passage:

"I have no idea that the Secretary of War will authorize an offer to Mr. Wissman of the sum you mention for his property at Willett's Point, and therefore I have not submitted your proposition to him."

It is not for the undersigned to attempt to reconcile this avowal made by General Totten on the 26th of March, 1857, with his statements made before the Committee; but it certainly goes strongly to corroborate the assertion of the Secretary of War that he knew nothing of these transactions until it was found necessary that he should be consulted. This letter of General Totten's is dated the 26th of March, and it is represented that the sale was made by Wissman to Irving on the following day; so that it must be obvious the Secretary not only had no knowledge of the price at which the purchase could then have been made; but that he consequently could not make it for want of that knowledge, and ought not, therefore, to be held responsible for the delinquencies of his subordinates.

Thus far the state of the case seems to be very plain, and entirely divested of anything like intricacy. Here is a piece of property, which, at the time the appropriation was made, and for some two or three weeks afterwards, could have been purchased for $120,000, but it was not then purchased. Other parties, knowing the [illegible] of the Government and the peculiar adaptation of the site above all others, step in between the negotiating parties, and in consequence of the delay in completing the negotiations, or rather in consequence of what may be characterized as a species of seeming duplicity on the part of some of the officers of the Engineer Department of the Government, the advantage of the first offer is lost to the United States, and a demand is made for a sum nearly double the amount of that for which the property was at first offered.

Accordingly, we find that in the month of April, after the matter had been discussed on several occasions before the Cabinet, the Secretary of War wrote to Mr. Augustus Schell, of New-York, in which letter the Secretary says:

"[illegible] but on personal [illegible] and the opinion seems to prevail (which is mine also) that the price asked for the land ($200,000) is exorbitant. I am aware that lands are high in the neighborhood of the proposed fort, and I am also aware that the Government cannot possibly purchase land at less than its full market value.

* * * * *

"The object of this communication is to request that you will proceed at once to ascertain, as far as practicable, and by such means as you can fully rely upon, the fair value of this land. I desire you to communicate with Mr. Isaac V. Fowler and get his estimate of the value likewise.

* * * * *

"My object, you will perceive, is to procure such information as will enable the Government to pay a fair price for the property and to protect it against extortion. I enjoin it upon you therefore, to proceed with that sort of caution and secrecy which will enable you to avoid being imposed upon by any combination."

Some ten days afterwards, Messrs. Schell and Fowler transmitted to the War Department the following reply to the Secretary's letter:

New-York, April 24, 1857.

Sir: In obedience to your request, as contained in your letter of the 13th April inst., we have made inquiries as to the value of the property known as Willett's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler. The property is situate on the East River, at a convenient distance from New-York, being an hour by boat or railroad, and is decidedly the most eligible and desirable position for the erection of summer residences for which purpose the property in the immediate vicinity has been used by many of the leading and wealthy merchants; and the land fronting on the water in that vicinity is held by the owners at from $1,000 to $3,000 per acre. We have made inquiries of persons living in the vicinity, and have also procured a statement from several auctioneers in our city who are acquainted with this property, and all concur in estimating it to be of great value. A certificate signed by some of the persons inquired of, is herewith transmitted. We also transmit a letter from Mr. Henry Grinnell who owns a point of land in the immediate vicinity of Willett's Point, which he values at $3,000 and which in the opinion of Mr. Nickle, (whose letter we also send,) also a land owner in the neighborhood is not of greater value than that in question. An additional value is given to this land from a recent act of the Legislature, said to have been passed, giving the owners right to land under water to the distance of 400 feet below the low water mark. Relying upon the statement in answer to our inquiries and also from personal inspection of the property, we think that if the quantity of land is as represented, the sum of $200,000 for the same cannot be considered an exorbitant price. With great respect, we remain your obedient servants,

AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
ISAAC V. FOWLER.

Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War.

The first favorable opportunity having been allowed to pass by without action on the part of those into whose hands such matters were ordinarily intrusted, there remained but one alternative—either to meet the demand of the intermediate purchaser, or to delay the purchase for an indefinite period, thereby rendering it probable that a still larger amount would be demanded for the property. The former course was decided upon and adopted, and an agreement was entered into by the War Department with Irving, the then owner, to pay him the sum of $200,000, on his making a good title to the United States. The title was produced, was examined by the proper officer—the Attorney-General—was pronounced to be good, and $115,000 of the money was paid.

Such is a succinct statement of the facts as they were elicited before the Committee. A vast mass of testimony was introduced, which the undersigned considers as being wholly irrelevant to the object of the inquiries demanded of the Committee by the House, and, in some instances, wholly at variance both with the objects of the investigation and the personal rights of the witnesses. This evidence being irrelevant, and chiefly tending to show the *modus operandi* by which the price of the property was raised from $120,000 to $200,000 by parties wholly unconnected with the Government, the undersigned does not deem it his duty to trouble the House with any review of the same. It has been printed, and each gentleman of this House, if he chooses to wade through this mass of irrelevant matter, can do so for himself.

Having now, as the undersigned believes, fairly and fully sifted the wheat from the chaff—having set forth all the leading facts connected with this transaction, as they were brought out before the Committee—we might be content, in the lawyer's phrase, to "rest the case here," on the ground that the terms of the resolution of the House, by which this Committee was raised and its duties assigned, have been complied with. But there is still another consideration, and that is the ulterior object which the House had in view in eliciting these facts. What was that object? It was the ascertainment of a further fact, namely—whether or not there had been any malfeasance on the part of certain high Government officials in the negotiations for and the conclusions of this sale and purchase.

Scarcely had this purchase been made when the busy tongue of rumor was at work, and the Secretary of War (Mr. Floyd) and the Collector of the Port of New-York (Mr. Augustus Schell) were openly charged with collusion, in connection with other parties, in defrauding the Government out of a large sum of money. Vague and indefinite as these rumors were, they were taken up by parties in high standing, and were so frequently repeated, and their truthfulness was so pressingly urged, that investigation seemed to be absolutely necessary.

Looking upon the whole of this testimony, then, as the undersigned believes he has done, with an impartial eye, he cannot avoid coming to the following conclusions:

1. So far as Mr. Augustus Schell is concerned, there is not the first scintillation of evidence implicating him in any way in any design to enhance the price of this property. All that appears in regard to him is the performance of a very simple duty enjoined upon him by the Secretary of War, ostensibly with the view of protecting the Government from extortion. He was requested by the Secretary, in company with Mr. Fowler, the Postmaster of the City of New-York, to examine the premises, to make inquiries of the neighboring landholders as to the value of lands in the neighborhood, and to do whatever else, in his judgment, needful to be done, in order to ascertain the true state of the case and discover the fair value of the property in comparison with other property in the vicinity. This duty Mr. Schell performed, doubtless, in the best manner in which he was able. Not depending exclusively upon his own judgment, he endeavored to fortify his opinion by obtaining the judgment of others whom he considered better qualified than himself to form an accurate estimate of the value of this property. Whether he exercised all the caution and prudence that might have been exercised—whether he pursued his inquiries to the utmost extent to which they might have been advantageously pursued—is a question on which the undersigned will not venture an opinion; but he is most decidedly of opinion that there is nothing whatever in the whole of the testimony that can at all implicate this gentleman in any corrupt purpose in regard to the agency he had in this affair; and the undersigned is corroborated in this view by the Chairman of the Committee, (Mr. Haskin,) who, in the course of the examination of one of the witnesses, (Mr. Edwin Crosswell,) remarked as follows:

"The Chairman—Mr. Horace F. Clark asked me about his (Collector Schell's) evidence, and I told him, as near as I could recollect, everything he swore to. I know the examination was a satisfactory one, and proved to me that he had nothing to do with the combination which affected the sale of this property to the Government.—Man. report of testimony, p. 138."

So far, therefore, as any insinuation against Mr. Schell, the Collector, is concerned, the undersigned considers that it may be at once dismissed.

2. In regard to the Secretary of War, the undersigned is equally clear as to the absence of any improper intention on his part. Scarcely had he assumed the duties of his office when a demand was made upon him to send to New-York a large amount of money for the purchase of this property. He knew nothing of the negotiations which had been going on, as we find, both from his own statement and the letter of Gen. Totten, of the 26th of March, to Major Barnard. He declined to act thus precipitately, not having consulted the Cabinet, and being himself but newly inaugurated in his office. That he proceeded with caution in a business of so much importance is rather a matter of commendation than of reproach; and the undersigned would be unwilling to perpetrate the injustice of casting censure upon a member of the Government, because he did not act with precipitation on the representations of others, without making himself acquainted with all the facts of the case.

As for any corruption on his part, so far as the evidence goes the supposition is wholly unfounded.

It is a matter for deprecation that the Secretary of War should have so far exceeded his powers as to make a purchase involving the payment of $50,000 over and above the amount appropriated by Congress. The undersigned cannot but regard this as an encroachment upon the rights of Congress, still he is well satisfied that there is nothing in the testimony which at all indicates a corrupt motive. So far as this indiscretion is concerned, the undersigned cannot but regard it as stepping beyond the legitimate powers with which the Secretary of War is invested, and that it is so far deserving of censure as to prevent its being made a precedent in future. It is no palliation to contend that the price agreed to be paid is nothing more than the real value of the property, in comparison with other property of a like kind. That is not the question under consideration.

There is much conflicting evidence as to the value of the property, although the undersigned believes that the reliable testimony, in this respect, largely preponderates in favor of the assumption that the price paid is only a fair and reasonable price. Some of the witnesses swear that the property was not worth more than from $500 to $800 per acre; others again swear that it is worth from $1,000 to $2,000 per acre. We have the evidence of one man (Mr. [illegible]) that he sold property, not far distant from this, at $2,500 and $3,000 per acre. Mr. Henry Grinnell, a man of world-wide renown as a philanthropist, and, of course, of unimpeachable integrity, tells us that he owns ten acres a short distance below this Point, for which he asks $30,000, or $3,000 per acre. The Hon. John A. Searing, a member of this House, tells us that the water front of the land at Willett's Point is worth $2,000 per acre; and that there is a great deal of water front; that he knows of land at Great Neck, a good way up the bay, which had not been plowed for twenty years, and which sold at $1,500 per acre; and that he should say that the whole of Willett's Point property was worth very nearly $2,000 per acre. Mr. Edward A. Lawrence, a farmer living in the neighborhood, considers this property worth from $1,500 to $2,000 per acre, because it is [illegible] Mr. Wm. Weeks, [illegible] Oyster Bay, knows Willett's Point, and thinks that $2,000 per acre would not be an unreasonable price; and Mr. R. G. Walker, Captain of Engineers in charge, informs us that some time ago the Government paid $1,500 per acre for some additional land adjoining Fort Tompkins, situated in respect to that fort as the land of Mr. Day is to Willett's Point, and for which the Government, some of these days, will, doubtless be called upon to pay a similar price, should its occupancy by the United States be deemed desirable, (and from the report of the engineers, such is likely to be the case,) unless the wiser policy is now pursued of making the purchase, when it can be had perhaps for a reasonable amount.

All this, however, as the undersigned has said, does not exonerate the Secretary of War from the responsibility attaching to his having overstepped the limits of his powers; and while the undersigned exonerates him, as he has before stated, from any corrupt motive or purpose, or from any participation with others in any attempt to raise the price of this property on the Government, yet he is of the opinion that he should have adhered strictly to the terms of the appropriation.

Finally, it may not be improper to add that the responsibility of this transaction does not devolve upon the War Department and the Secretary of War. We have the evidence of the Secretary of War, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary of the Treasury, that this matter was under consideration by the Cabinet at various times. It was [illegible] have exercised a [illegible] retary of War, [illegible] ping beyond [illegible] General himself tells us, [illegible] Committee, that if the question had been put to him, he "would have no hesitation [illegible] War Department, [illegible] Government, is authorized [illegible] than is appropriated [illegible] It is useless to affect [illegible] it is too clear to hesitate upon. And yet, in the face of this statement and opinion, we find the Attorney-General passing upon the title of this property, when he could scarcely fail to have known not only the amount of the purchase money, but the amount of the appropriation. To say that it was none of his business to say "Yes" or "No" to the purchase, is worse than an idle excuse. The Attorney-General is the law officer of the Government, and we naturally and properly suppose that all questions within his cognizance, as a member of the Cabinet, in which the interests of the Government are, or may be affected, should receive his careful attention and elicit his honest and impartial advisement.

Another singular circumstance in the transaction is the exceeding looseness and indifference which seem to have been manifested in regard to the examination of the title. How it is possible that a certificate of clear title could have been given by the Attorney-General, or his assistant, (Mr. Gillett,) when the deed conveying the property expressly sets forth in its body that there was a mortgage of $85,000 upon it, is a mystery which passes all comprehension, otherwise than on the supposition of the most culpable neglect.

Having, as the undersigned believes, fairly and justly reviewed this whole matter in connection with the testimony, and with that alone, with the view of doing simple justice to all parties concerned, regardless either of personal considerations or of political bias, the undersigned submits the above report, believing that he has conscientiously performed the duty assigned to him as a member of that Committee; and he therefore offers the following resolutions, in which he asks the concurrence of the House.

J. M. WOOD.

Resolved, That after a close and impartial scrutiny of the testimony offered before the Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to inquire into the circumstances attending the sale and purchase of land at Willett's Point on Long Island, in the State of New-York, for the purpose of commencing a fortification at that place, there is nothing which tends to implicate in the slightest degree either the Secretary of War, or the Collector of the Port of New-York, as having acted corruptly in the said purchase.

Resolved, That there are yet circumstances connected with the manner of this transaction which indicate much carelessness on the part of the Administration in regard to the interests of the Government and a want of due forethought and consideration which, if allowed to pass without reprehension, might be adduced as dangerous precedents in the future management of affairs of this kind.

Resolved, That the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

THE FILLIBUSTER TRIAL AT NEW-ORLEANS

Interesting Testimony of Com. Chatard, Gen. Henningsen, and Others.

Important Speech of Gen. Wm. Walker.

GOVERNMENT DECLINING A NEW TRIAL.

On the second day of the Walker trial at New-Orleans, General Henningsen was a witness. Capt. Fayssoux and Captain Henry were also called. The following are the important parts of their evidence:

Captain Fayssoux, sworn—Was the commander of the schooner *Granada*; held his command under General Walker, as President of Nicaragua; came back to the United States with General Walker; heard General Walker say he intended to go back as soon as he could; never saw him engaged in preparing any military organization; is a citizen of Nicaragua; went back on the *Fashion*; did not see General Walker but little; was sick most of the time; saw a camp, and flag hoisted at the camp; knew that General Walker had always declared himself *President*; was ordered by General Walker to take charge of a steamer; was appointed Captain by General Walker.

Colonel [illegible], sworn—Is a citizen of Nicaragua; saw General Walker in New-Orleans, and heard him avow his intention to leave for Nicaragua; never saw him engaged in preparing for a military expedition; never saw him or heard him give any orders on the *Fashion*; did not assume any command until he landed at Punta Arenas; expected that at all times General Walker would act as President of Nicaragua; knew that some men were to go to Nicaragua, but did not know that they were to meet the [illegible] in Mobile Bay.

General Henningsen, sworn—(Questioned by General Walker)—Has been in the service of Nicaragua; was second in command; ranked as Major-General; thinks if anybody knew of General Walker's fitting out or setting on foot an expedition, he would know it; lived in the house with him in New-Orleans; never saw him engaged in fitting out, or preparing, or making any demonstration towards fitting out an expedition; was in Washington. [Declined answering whether he was the bearer of certain communications from certain Government officers to General Walker. The Court ruled it. General Walker rose and made an explanation.]

Colonel Henry, sworn—Was in Nicaragua and went in the *Fashion*; was in Nicaragua several months before he saw General Walker; frequently heard him say he intended to go to Nicaragua; he knew that General Walker was making preparations to take emigrants to Nicaragua; knows that parties applied to him to have authority to raise companies, but that General Walker directed him to write and tell them he wanted to have nothing to do with them; never saw General Walker assume the least command, until landed at Punta Arenas; never knew that any of the men expected to fight at all; he told them they could all better themselves by going into the interior; when they got there they hunted and fished, ate and slept; he had on the *Fashion* a pair of pistols, some whisky and a few dried tongues; is a citizen of the United States; was a Major in the Nicaraguan army.

Commodore Chatard, U. S. N., was sworn, and testified as follows:

Thinking it his duty to protect American citizens, he told General Walker that he must remove, which he did, going up about a mile, where he camped and hoisted a flag; did not know of sentries except from his officers; there was a difficulty between Lieutenant Cilley and General Walker, about the former having been stopped by a sentry; did not write a note to General Walker on the subject. [The District Attorney here wished to introduce the note written by witness to defendant, relative to the treatment of Lieutenant Cilley, and the answer directed to the commander of the squadron. Mr. Soulé objected to the printed copy, and offered the original paper, which was read and filed, with the British coal report. Mr. Soulé said it was no evidence unless the answer was shown. The District Attorney [illegible] in evidence the letter of Walker to [illegible] Paulding.] [illegible] from the *Fashion* to the upper camp; brought home all the men to the United States except General Walker; did not recollect the names; made the report. [The report was handed to him.] Recognized several names; knew nearly all the the officers, and one of the men. [The list of the names was here read to the jury by the District-Attorney, and an account of the ammunition and stores.] The list was made out by the purser on board the *Wabash*. [The District Attorney wished to introduce the report of Commodore Paulding; Mr. Soulé objected, and said he knew nothing about it, and did not recognize it as official. The District-Attorney read from Greenleaf, and then stated that a document signed [illegible] the Secretary and transmitted to Congress [illegible] Mr. Soulé denied that there was any proof of the genuineness; that any paper could be introduced, as well as the printed pamphlet in question; [illegible] The Court stated that the document bore the impress of having been printed officially. The paper published by authority is legal evidence, [illegible] sufficiently authenticated to be admitted for what it is worth; but how far, it would go, was a question for further consideration.]

[The District-Attorney wished to introduce the report of Commodore Paulding to the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Soulé objected, and said that the Court must know that Commodore Paulding stands in a most unenviable position, which neither the notice of the President or of Congress could remove; that Commodore Paulding was the violator of the law of his country, and of nations; that Commodore Paulding was a great culprit himself and he would not believe anything which he might have written, in order to endeavor to exonerate himself from the crime of which he was guilty [illegible] branded with. Why was he not brought before the Court as the witness in this case, [illegible] letter which he held in his hand and would read. The Court stated that it was unnecessary, as the opinion of the Court was with him. Mr. Soulé resumed his seat. The Court then stated that it was attempted to be proved by the United States that a certain number of stores were placed on board of the *Wabash*, and so reported by Commodore Paulding, but, in order to prove that, the witness [illegible] must be produced in open Court, the statement of Commodore Paulding to the State Department is nothing more than if he had written it as a private citizen, and was not official; that it was merely hearsay, and that he would not admit the report in evidence.]

Does not know how much was placed on the *Wabash*; he took provisions, and the *Wabash* the rest; supposed they were same.

To Mr. Soulé—Remembered saying in conversation coming home that he was quite sorry that he had had any difficulty with Gen. Walker and his officers, and that since he had learned his character [illegible] he thought a great deal of him; [illegible] Gen. Walker [illegible] any act of violence by Walker; [illegible] citizens that there would probably be some violence, and his measures were entirely precautionary; he was also informed by the British Vice-Consul. [illegible] asked witness if he had any instructions from the United States in regard to the Government of Nicaragua? District-Attorney objected [illegible] instructions of the United States were [illegible]

Mr. Soulé then asked the witness to produce those [illegible]

[The Court thought his [illegible]

[illegible] that the question was not what the officers did, but what they saw while there; and that they had been introduced only to answer that. Mr. Soulé stated that he must of course submit to the ruling of the Court, but that he had wished to show that the witness, although he held a high position, was but a man; that man was frail, and that he was in a position which might have benefited him by acting as he did. The Court stated that it now understood what it was before, that the counsel wished to impeach the testimony of the witness.] Mr. Soulé replied that he wished to merely qualify it. Mr. Soulé then asked the witness by what authority he acted in the harbor of San Juan; after hesitating, and being somewhat confused, he stated that he did not know exactly what; that he was at the time in an embarrassing position, and much puzzled, and acted on the spur of the moment; thought he was doing right; *he knew that the United States wanted him to do something, and he thought he must do something; if he erred he was sorry for it.* [Laughter.] *I did not think, however, that the orders he received authorized him to do anything.* [Laughter.] Nor did he think that the circular authorized him to do anything. [Laughter.] He acted, in writing the letter to Gen. Walker in reference to the return of the mails, as he thought right at the time, because he had been told by the British Consul that certain American property would be destroyed. [The witness was much excited and confused during the whole examination, and seemed greatly relieved when it had finished.]

On the third day, General WALKER was accorded the right to speak in his own defence, and did so in the following language:

"The counsel for the United States has informed you that I have been arraigned on the charge of committing a high misdemeanor, and, if proved guilty, that I am liable to be punished by three years' imprisonment and a fine of $3,000. Liking money, loving liberty, as I do, *yet there is something dearer to me than money, or liberty, or life.* If the charge brought by the United States against me be substantiated, it will place me, in my own eyes, in an infamous position. If proved guilty of the charge, I should then feel that I had no right to walk longer upon the earth, no right to look honest men in the face. Admitting that I am guilty of all the overt acts charged against me, not one of which has been brought home to me, that I have engaged a single man, that I have raised a single dollar, that I have bought the first article that went aboard the *Fashion*, admitting all, not on this will I most defend myself before you. It is on the intent charged that I desire personally to defend myself. If I am guilty of organizing a force in the United States and proceeding to Nicaragua, as charged in the indictment, then am I a man disgraced, then am I a soldier dishonored.

Twice on bended knee, in the presence of that God before whom I expect to be judged, twice in His august presence, have I sworn to maintain and defend the walls and the interests of Nicaragua. If I have done aught in violation of that oath, then am I a man disgraced and a soldier dishonored. I defy the Government, I defy the District Attorney, though he were to sound my conscience to its bottom, though he were to subject me to the most vigorous cross-examination, I defy this honorable Court to elicit from me one word that could substantiate the intent charged.

In the charge to which the District-Attorney has [illegible] alluded, delivered yesterday in your presence, the following expression was made use of: "Had Congress denounced both classes of cases as piratical, they would have violated no rule of language or of law." On a charge tantamount to piracy—which the presiding Justice of this Court has declared to be tantamount to piracy—on such a charge am I arraigned before you. I trace my blood to honorable sources. I was brought up in the course of duty, and I trust honor—not only am I a soldier, but my progenitors were soldiers. Yet am I charged with an offence declared to be piratical in its nature, that would work not only corruption in my own *blood, but would go back and reflect disgrace and* dishonor on those from whom I am sprung. Amongst those from whom I derived source was one who, in the dark days of the Revolution—a youth of 16—buckled on his sword and went over to the defence of the Colonies. It was from him I derived my political ideas, from him I derived my ideas of political right and wrong, and now I am charged by these United States, for whom he worked and suffered, and was willing to spill his blood, with having disgraced and dishonored him by the commission of an offence piratical in its nature.

Gentlemen, all I have, all I am, all I expect or hope to be, either in this generation or in the future, rests upon the decision which you will render in this case. It rests with you whether I am to remain without blot or blemish, or to go into the world with the mark of reproach, shame and dishonor. *The Government brought me, without any right, from the land I claimed as the land of my adoption.* I believed it was for your good, for the enlargement of the inheritance of you and of your children, that I consented to lose my country for a while, that I should make, as EDMUND BURKE said, the sphere of my duties my true country. I was deprived of my little property, deprived of the civil and political privileges, *and to cap the climax, I am brought before this* honorable Court to be deprived of my last possession, honor. Will the Government be satisfied with nothing less; *not satisfied with tearing from me everything*, not satisfied with using the brute arm of force, it now seeks to make use of all the moral expediencies it possesses not only now but for all future time.

Not only I and my co-defendant are on trial before you, but the Judge on the Bench, the witness on the stand, the people of fifteen sovereign States, are on trial before you. Is it not in evidence that I have travelled from one end of the country to the other, that I have declared *before the people, before* thousands and tens of thousands, my intention to proceed to Nicaragua, to re-assert the rights and privileges of which I had been unjustly despoiled? Some of you may know that on touching the soil of this town, the *first words I uttered were that as soon as Providence* permitted me, that at the first opportunity I would return to Nicaragua to re-assert there my rights both civil and political. When that declaration was made, was it received with scornful indignation? Was I pointed out as one willing to violate the laws of the land? Did any one stigmatize me as one willing to trample on the laws of my native country, in order, as the presiding Judge of this Court would say, to carry out my schemes of lust and ambition? Was it thus that you or any one else received my declarations? Where were these declarations made? In New-Orleans, along the banks of the Mississippi and the Ohio, in the national capital—

JUDGE CAMPBELL—The defendant had a right to speak on the evidence given before the Jury, but not to make statements in reference to matters not contained in that evidence, nor to make reflections on the acts of the Government, or the language of the Court.

MR. SOULÉ conceived the Court to be laboring under a misunderstanding. Gen. Walker had not travelled out of the evidence adduced in this case. On the part of the accusation testimony was given to show that General Walker intimated that he would return to Nicaragua; and on the part of the defence, that his intention to return was publicly proclaimed in Gen. W.'s speeches through the country.

JUDGE CAMPBELL—The tone of the defendant was that of invective against the conduct of the Government. The remarks of the Court alluded to were to another tribunal. *A decorous tone should be adopted* to the Court and the Government.

MR. SOULÉ remarked that the charge alluded to was delivered within hearing of the Jury; and if it had not been, the District-Attorney brought it to their attention. The defence would be careful not to go beyond the line.]

GEN. WALKER—If by word or manner I have shown disrespect to the court, it was not my intention ——

JUDGE CAMPBELL—Proceed, Sir, proceed.

GEN. WALKER resumed his address by saying: I was going to argue, it was not the habit for criminals, not the custom of those who intended to violate the laws, to travel from one end of the country to the other, expressing loudly and openly their intention of doing so. I intend to argue that by publicly declaring before thousands and tens of thousands, I at least was conscious of innocence, that I at least harbored no guilty intention. *I did not intend to insult the people of these States. I did not intend to supplicate them to disregard their own laws.* I did not ask them for the expression of their approbation, and the expression of that approbation constituted the offence itself. According to that opinion of the District Attorney, thousands and tens of thousands might be summoned before this Honorable Court. From the Potomac to the Rio Grande swarmed with criminals, and if that interpretation of the law was correct, in the language of the poet, "who shall escape a whipping?"

By the first witness I called, Col. [illegible], I expected to prove certain facts, but I was told by the Court they would be taken as matters of public notoriety. The District Attorney had read a dispatch from Secretary MARCY to Mr. WHEELER in regard to the presence of Americans in Nicaragua; Mr. MARCY said that a band of foreigners had invaded the country and overturned the previously existing government. If we allowed these facts to go before you without comment, it might be urged that we admitted them. Mr. MARCY, by the reception of Padre VIJIL, afterwards confessed they had no foundation in fact. Never as invaders have we trod the soil of Nicaragua—never went there in violation of the laws of the United States, and from the beginning to the end I have studiously avoided infringing the laws of the United States.

It was admitted I was acting as President of Nicaragua. It was acknowledged that I was dealt with by the Minister of the United States. From that time until I left Mobile, the District-Attorney failed to show that any rightful authority existed in Nicaragua. The Court, taking in evidence all public facts, would instruct them that it was not on account of intestine difficulties I had been expelled. The country had been invaded by four allied States. These four allied States had declared war against the Republic of Nicaragua, and, with the assistance of the naval force of the United States, I was first brought from that country. It is not a historical fact, as the District-Attorney says, that another President had been elected and installed in office. Far from such a fact. It was notorious that no such President had been elected. It was notorious that two military chiefs had been placed in power by the allied army. Yrisarri never received credentials from these persons. The commission he held from Rivas was used. From August, 1856, until the 17th November, 1857, Yrisarri remained in Washington, asking recognition at the hands of the Government, but the Government paid no heed to his appeals. This double-headed government, as it was significantly called by the Secretary of State, according to my information, was never acknowledged by the United States. It never sent a commission to Yrisarri. He was the representative of a Government long defunct—the Government of Rivas. Yrisarri was received the 17th of November, after the time of my departure! Am I to be convicted for being ignorant of what occurred three days after my departure?

This case differs from all that have been prosecuted under the act. It was the habit of those connected with any enterprise to shelter themselves behind the protection of the law, and refuse to answer questions. [illegible] Could the District-Attorney bring to light the first criminal, not the first criminal [illegible]

I would ask attention to the testimony of the witnesses [illegible] here for the defence. I would compare—and as an officer of Nicaragua I can speak proudly—the bearing of the Commodores of the United States [illegible] before you. If it would not be an insult to Captain Paysoux, I would compare his manner and testimony to the manner and testimony of Commander Chatard. But it would be an insult to present them together, except by contrast. The men brought to give testimony were those who had homes in Nicaragua—who want to regain what they considered they had been unlawfully despoiled of—men who had submitted to all sorts of suffering, who had gone into all sorts of danger to build up homes in this Republic of the Tropics. Are they to be told by you, by your verdict, that all their efforts have been in vain?—that they are to be ever kept within the United States, never again to attempt to regain what belongs to them in Nicaragua? I cannot, I will not, believe it."

The Court then took a recess, after which Mr. SOULÉ spoke in defence of the accused.

On the 3d inst. the case was quashed, the United States District Attorney entering a *nolle prosequi*. The Jury on the first trial having disagreed, Mr. SOULÉ, on behalf of Gen. WALKER and Col. ANDERSON, immediately rose and moved for the Court to *order a new venire*, that the parties might immediately have a second trial. The Court said it would consider the motion.

The *True Delta* has the following reports of the closing scenes:

At 9½ o'clock this morning, Mr. Soulé was in court with his clients. On the court assembling the District Attorney was asked what disposition he would wish to make of the pending cases.

Mr. Semmes—My own conviction is, that after a trial like the one had in these cases, before a jury composed of some of the most enlightened and respectable citizens of this city, who could not agree on the guilt of the defendants, *it would be fruitless to attempt a second trial.* I do not consider, therefore, that the interests of the Government require that the matter should proceed further. I therefore will move for leave to enter a *nolle prosequi* in all the cases.

Judge Campbell—I have no wish to interfere with the course the United States District-Attorney may think proper to pursue; *but there has been evidence in this case tending to show that if there has been a military expedition, as charged against the defendants, they have not abandoned all idea of reviving it*, and therefore I will suspend the action of this Court on the motion offered by the District-Attorney, until I have considered whether it is not requisite that I should require a recognizance of the defendants that they will keep the peace for twelve months to come, and upon this I will hear their counsel at some future time.

Mr. Soulé—I desire to dispose of the question at once. If the Court interpose any objection to the *nol. pros.* tendered by the United States, through their attorney, I insist upon a *new venire* being ordered at once, that the defendants may go into a second trial without delay.

Mr. Semmes—I have made up my mind in this case, and I renew my motion to enter a *nolle prosequi*.

Judge CAMPBELL, after consulting with his colleague, let the *nolle prosequi* be entered, and Friday week fixed for the consideration of the question whether or not the defendants shall enter into a recognizance.

Thereupon the *nolle prosequi* was entered, and the defendants, with their counsel, retired from the Court, apparently well pleased with the termination of their troubles.

Mode of Building Houses in New-York.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 5, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am much pleased with your reports of real estate sales, and especially with your general comments upon that very important interest; and I hope you will be encouraged to continue your interesting reports, and especially your historical sketches.

If you can carry out the project alluded to in your article on Thursday last—viz.: to expose the dreadful frauds which are practiced in the construction of dwelling houses, especially the cheaper kinds—you will confer an everlasting benefit on our city.

I do not hesitate to express the conviction, growing out of a long observation and experience, that there are no transactions in which our citizens are so easily, so willingly, and so universally cheated, as in the purchase of dwelling houses. Much abuse has been cast upon builders and mechanics in reference to this subject, but my observations lead me to the conclusion that the fault in this matter does not lie wholly or mainly with them. Their object appears to be to conform to the public sentiment, and meet the general demand.

Purchasers generally do not seem to know, nor care to know, the difference between a good house and a genteel shanty. *If it is on Fifth-avenue or* Madison-square, and has a lofty front and bold projecting cornice, it will attract the attention of the purchaser; and if the parlor ceilings are high, and well loaded with *6 cents per foot stucco works* and embellishments, it is sufficient.

Solidity of foundations—height and drainage of cellar—thickness and quality of walls—safety and capacity of heating apparatus—deafening of floors—size, quality and quantity of timber and studding—*arrangements for ventilation, &c., are all overlooked.* Indeed, they cannot be examined after the house is *completed, except by an expert, and yet they constitute* the most costly and by far the most important items in a house.

Most of our intelligent citizens, before purchasing a suit of clothes, will examine the cloth before it is made up, and in purchasing a horse will not only look into the mouth, and carefully criticize every limb, point and hoof, but will consult a horse doctor, and then require a guarantee of soundness; but in purchasing a house nothing of the kind is required. A handsome front and a low price are all that is required.

No wonder there are so many fashionable shanties now being built—or that nearly half of our mechanics are now engaged in repairing them. No wonder the Insurance Companies are discussing the propriety of increasing their premiums on dwelling houses. My own observation leads me to expect to see many fires, the result of badly arranged furnaces—and in case of such fires, a general destruction of such premises, because of the imperfect foundations and shamefully-built superstructures.

You can scarcely confer a greater favor upon this community than to enlarge upon this subject, and to expose critically and in detail the difference between good and poor dwelling houses in our City. A few chapters—prepared by an experienced mechanic or architect—followed up by the personal examination of houses in the process of construction by the citizens generally, will soon put an end to the wicked *frauds now being practiced upon our community.*

The Crying of Newspapers on Sundays.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 7, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a constant reader of your valuable paper, I have observed with pleasure your late congratulations over the supposed abatement of a long-endured annoyance, I may truly say nuisance, to which all Sabbath-loving citizens of New-York have been many years subjected, viz: the crying of newsboys on that most sacred day. The work of reform, however, seems quite unfinished, (as for three successive Sabbaths this class of news venders have been as noisy as ever in my neighborhood, for the distance of two blocks,) or those who are charged with enforcing the new ordinance (if new it is) are very remiss in their duty; perhaps are not around at that particular hour in the morning when these boys are wont to sing their songs. Has our worthy Mayor gone to New-Hampshire? If so, when he returns please have him send an armed police force to put down this nuisance in the centre of the Sixteenth Ward, and you will confer a blessing upon many lovers of

LAW AND ORDER.

The New English Divorce Act.

From the London Leader.

The new act is severing marriages with a smoothness and rapidity that may alarm men of the old school. There have been about a dozen dissolutions of marriage already. But after looking carefully into the facts of all the cases, as reported in the papers, we can see no grounds for supposing that the divorces will be worse scandals than the illegitimate estrangements they succeed. There is only one case in which we notice a dangerous characteristic of the working of the new law. A husband petitioned for divorce on account of the adultery of his wife; the divorce was granted, and it was prayed that the adulterer should be made liable for the costs. The judge refused, because evidence was not given that the adulterer knew that the woman was a wife. Now, it seems to us that the onus of exculpatory evidence to this effect should be thrown on the actual adulterer. The adultery is in itself a bad thing done by the man, and *he* should be called to prove that he had not the evil intention of corrupting a wife. If you do not establish a rigid rule of this kind, you open a door to collusion, for what is there to deter men from allowing themselves to be represented as adulterers, and so serving the ends of a discordant and licentious couple, by offering apparent grounds for their divorce? The more you punish the adulterer, the more you make adultery rare and collusion impracticable.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUNE 10.

Before Judge Betts.

The following gentlemen were impannelled and sworn in as a Grand Jury this morning:

Philemon H. Frost, Foreman.
Andrew Anderson, Patrick Brennan, Benj. R. Conklin,
Silas K. Everett, Edw. B. Fellows, Oliver B. Fleet,
B. S. Jaffray, Darius O. Merrell, J. M. Raymond,
Saml. H. St. John, J. C. Chamberlain, Thos. P. Cooper,
Walter Carter, Andrew Dunock, B. E. Glover,
John McLean, Wm. E. Painter, E. T. Skidmore,
Jas. L. Bowert, James D. Taylor.

Judge BETTS charged them in reference to the matters which would come before them, and mentioned the case of Capt. Judkins, of the *Persia*, whose case would probably be brought before them on a charge of resisting the Custom-house officers, he having, as will be recollected, refused to allow one of them to leave the ship, in consequence of orders given by the Health officers. The Judge spoke of the conflict of jurisdiction, out of which the matter arose, and said that the question which authority should prevail was one of so much importance that the case would have to be finally adjudicated by the higher tribunals; that the matter was, of course, not one implying any guilt on the part of Capt. Judkins, and that the matter must not be looked upon by them as at all a matter of feeling, but simply as a question of legal liability. The other topics of the charge were those which usually come before Grand Juries in this Court, counterfeiting, assaults on shipboard, &c., &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

Walden et al. vs. President, &c., of Tradesmen's Bank.—Motion for judgment denied, without costs to either party.

In the matter of the application for appointment of a general guardian.—Referred to B. Leffingwell.

Rider vs. De la Vergne.—Motion denied, without costs to either party.

McLaughlin vs. Marshall.—*Certiorari* allowed.

Allen et al. vs. Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank.—An extra allowance of $100 granted to defendants.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., relative to the acquisition of lands for a new Reservoir.—Report of referee confirmed.

Before the Hon. Justice Clerke.

Stephen Whitney et als. vs. John A. Stevens et als.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Woodruff.

DECISIONS.

WHAT IS A BAR TO AN ACTION?

James Thompson et al. vs. Patrick Lynch and R. Monaghan.—This was an action on an undertaking, which was given on an appeal from the Special to the General Term, where the judgment was sustained. Since the commencement of this action the defendants have appealed to the Court of Appeals. The plaintiff proceeds against the sureties on the undertaking, who deny liability on the undertaking until the final adjudication of the Court of Appeals. They claim that the appeal acts as a stay of proceedings on the undertaking.

WOODRUFF, J.—Judgment ordered for the plaintiff for the amount claimed. The answer sets up no defence to the present cause of action. The defendants may be, and I think are, entitled, on a proper motion for that purpose, to have the execution of the judgment stayed until the appeal to the Court of Appeals is disposed of, but the pending of the appeal is not a bar to this action. (3 E. D. Smith, 250, 1 Den. 679; Burrall & Vanderbilt, 6 Abbott, Pr. R. 70.)

TAXATION OF COSTS.

Patrick Hogarty vs. A. H. Wagner.—An inquest was taken by plaintiff, but defendant allowed to waive a trial of issue on payment of costs, judgment to stand as security. Defendant paid before trial $7. Two trials were had, on one of which the Jury did not agree, and finally a verdict was rendered for plaintiff. The clerk allowed five term fees, and two trial fees, which were objected to.

WOODRUFF, J.—The costs should have been taxed according to the law in force, when the verdict was rendered. This has heretofore been held in this Court, with the concurrence of all the judges. This entitles the plaintiff to only three, instead of five, term fees. There have been two actual and necessary trials, and two trial fees were therefore properly taxed. The preparation for both trials necessarily involved additional time, labor and expense, and I see no reason for placing the charge for services after notice of trial, and before trial, on any different footing from the trial fees. The object of costs is indemnity to the attorney. His indemnity clearly requires that these services be compensated.

Order striking out two term fees, $20.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROCEEDINGS—IMPORTANT DECISION.

C. Nagle vs E. D. James.—Motion to vacate order for examination of judgment debtor, on supplementary proceedings. Execution was returned at request of plaintiff's attorney, unsatisfied.

WOODRUFF, J.—When an execution is returned by the Sheriff, before the period allowed by law within which to execute it, and this appears to have been done by request of the plaintiff, and not by the Sheriff upon his official responsibility for the truth of his return, the plaintiff cannot be said to have exhausted his ordinary remedy by legal process. In such cases the section allowing supplementary proceedings, not in its proper construction, is complied with. The order of service is therefore discharged.

Trial of Paul Hernandez for the Murder of his Wife—The Recorder's Charge.

SECOND DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The trial of Paul Hernandez for the murder of his wife was continued yesterday, in this Court, before Recorder BARNARD. The evidence for the prosecution was closed on Wednesday, and yesterday, after some delay, the defence was commenced with the testimony of the following witnesses:

Robert S. Hone, examined by Judge Stuart—I am President of the Public Fire Insurance Company; I was born in this City, and have resided here ever *since; I have known the prisoner since 1852; he has* lived in my family as a waiter, having the confidence of my household; he always behaved very well when he lived with me; he always treated my children very kindly; he was always amiable in his deportment *to my family, and attentive to his duties.*

Cross-examined by Mr. Sedgwick—He was twice in my employ, but only for a short time on each occasion; I do not know if he was subject to sudden fits of passion; I have not noticed him since the Summer of 1853; *I never knew him to take liquor; there was* wine in the house, which he had the opportunity of taking if he had pleased, but I never missed any; I *did not know whether he was married or not.*

James S. McCanahan, examined by Judge Stuart: *I know the prisoner; he has lived with me as a servant*; he was always respectful to my family; sometimes he staid out too late, as servants often do; from my own knowledge I should say he was a person of weak intellect, and rather irascible tempered.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sedgwick—I have heard of his falling into fits of temper, but never of any case of actual violence; he came to live with me in the Fall of 1856, and left me in the Spring of 1857.

James Gallatin, examined by Judge Stuart: I am President of the National Bank; the prisoner resided in my family from September, 1853, to July, 1854; as far as I know his character was very good; he left me for what I considered a neglect of duty, but perhaps I was as much to blame as he was; the ladies of my family have always manifested an interest in him, and he has been frequently to my house since; I have a grandchild who was particularly attached to him, and is so to this day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sedgwick—I know nothing personally of his deportment within the last year; he was honest, sober, attentive to his duties, up to the time he left me in July, 1854; I have not heard since of anything derogatory to his character, except what I have read in the papers relative to this case.

Andrew Camero examined by Judge Stuart—I live at No. 343 Bowery; I have lived in the City twenty-two years; I have known the prisoner well about eight years; I was intimate with him before he married his deceased wife; I knew her about three months before they were married; they were pleas*ant to each other; I was present at their marriage;* I continued to visit them afterwards twice or three times a week; they lived in the same room and slept in the same bed together before they were married; when I visited them after they were married they al*ways appeared very kind.*

Cross-examined—He had been married four months before the murder; I never saw him with any pistol but the one with which the shooting was done; he got that pistol a week before he killed his wife; I did not think he would do such a thing as kill his wife; I never saw him get into a difficulty of any kind; I am a Spaniard; Hernandez is a Mexican.

Other witnesses were examined, to the same end, but without elucidating any fresh testimony. The Court then took a recess, after which Mr. Anthon summed up for the defence, and Mr. Sedgwick, Assistant District-Attorney, for the prosecution, replied in a forcible speech. The Recorder then delivered the following charge:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The case, with its defence, submitted to you for a settlement of the question of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, is one of such rare and unfrequent occurrence, that the issue becomes one of more than ordinary importance. I need not tell you that the result is of very great consequence to the prisoner and the community. The strangeness of the transaction and the novelty of the defence calls for your patient and careful consideration. The prisoner, Paul Hernandez, has been indicted and placed on trial for the murder of Margaret Hernandez, his wife, by shooting her with a pistol in the neck, on the 28th day of February, from the effects of which wounds she died. The statute provides that the killing of a human being, without the authority of law, by shooting, stabbing, poison, or by any other means, or in any other manner, is either murder, manslaughter, or excusable or justifiable homicide, according to the facts and circumstances of each case.

Such killing, unless it be manslaughter, or excusable, or justifiable, shall be murder in either of three cases:

1. When perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual.

2. When perpetrated by any act imminently dangerous to others and evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life, although without any immediate design to effect the death of any particular person. The third case having no reference whatever to the one under consideration, I will not call your attention to.

The killing of Margaret Hernandez by Paul Hernandez is admitted. The excuse set up is, that it was caused by accident, namely, the accidental discharge of a pistol. To that branch of the case, then, you will direct your attention. To bring your minds to a satisfactory conclusion on that point, you must look at the relations the parties bore to each other previous to this transaction; whether they lived together in a friendly or hostile manner; whether the prisoner, by any previous act or declaration of his, gave any notice, either actual or inferential, to perpetrate with premeditation the deed with which he is charged; whether his treatment of his wife was of such a character as would lead you to say, from the evidence, that he desired and wished for her death, and whether his conduct and declarations, after she had been shot, were of such a character as to warrant you in saying it was the result of premeditation or accident. The law presumes that the natural and probable consequences of every act deliberately done were intended by the author, and the burden of proof to overthrow this presumption lies with the prisoner. If, therefore, the killing is proved to have been committed by the accused, and nothing further shown, the presumption of law is, that it is malicious and an act of murder. The declarations of the deceased and the prisoner, made after the shooting, being part of the *res gestæ*, are to be taken into consideration by you—she (as one witness testified) declaring "that he (meaning the prisoner) had done it; that he had killed her; that he had murdered her;" and, as two state, that she said "he had killed her"—he, previous to this declaration of hers, appearing to be in great sorrow and saying, "Maggie, Maggie, dear, d—n the old pistol; what have I done!" You will have to find whether this was the sincere and honest regrets of an unfortunate accident, or the designed and artful excuse and justification of and for a premeditated act. The rule of law is that the whole of the facts and all of the *res gestæ* must be taken together; the declarations of the woman alone cannot be taken in this way, for they are not her dying declarations, taken in due forms of law, nor the testimony of the prisoner, for the law does not permit any one to manufacture testimony for himself—but they must be taken together, and weighed for what each is worth, and if you decide that one is entitled to more credit and belief than another, you must disregard entirely that other.

In case you are satisfied, from the evidence that the prisoner did not commit the crime, under such circumstances as would bring it within the definition of murder, as I have given it to you, then you are to say whether the act falls within either of the degrees of manslaughter—if so, which one.

In my judgment it cannot fall under the classes belonging to either manslaughter in the first or second degree. I will, therefore, give you the statute definition of manslaughter in the third and fourth degrees. The killing of another in the heat of passion, without a design to effect death, by a dangerous weapon, in any case except such wherein the killing of another is declared to be justifiable or excusable, is manslaughter in the third degree.

The killing of a human being by the act, procurement, or culpable negligence of another, where such killing is not justifiable or excusable, or is not murder or manslaughter in some other degree, is manslaughter in the fourth degree.

If, from the testimony, you cannot conscientiously say the prisoner is guilty of murder, but is guilty of manslaughter in some of the degrees, and you have a reasonable doubt, arising from the evidence, of which of the degrees you should convict him, it is your duty to give him the benefit of that doubt, and find him guilty of that degree about which you have no doubt. If, therefore, you should be satisfied that the prisoner is guilty of manslaughter in either the third or fourth degree, and you have a well-founded doubt, under which you should convict, the law requires you to give him the benefit of it, and find him guilty of the next lower degree. The testimony of one credible witness is sufficient to convict of a crime. The question of how far a witness is to be believed, rests entirely with you; and in making up your minds as to how far a witness is to be believed, you must be governed by his appearance and actions on the stand, his impartiality, the consistency of his statements, and the corroboration, if any, and the impeachment if one should be attempted. Where, however, a witness or witnesses testify to a state of facts, and are wholly and entirely uncontradicted, it is your duty to place full credit on their statements. You are to say whether the witnesses for the prosecution have testified to such a state of facts as compel you to believe them or not. A Jury, to be sure, has an arbitrary and violent right to disbelieve or discredit any and all witnesses who may be produced before them, but a regard for their oath should counsel them not to exercise such a dangerous power.

The evidence in capital cases should be more certain and direct than that required in those of a lesser grade; in one case, an error, should it occur on the part of the jury can never be rectified, for life is taken; while in the other, the prisoner is deprived only of his liberty, and can be restored to it, whenever subsequent proof of the error shall be made to appear.

In criminal cases the rule is that the facts proved should exclude every other reasonable hypothesis except that of guilt.

The prisoner has given evidence of character. Good character in doubtful cases should always operate to his benefit.

If a case should be before you so equally balanced by conflicting testimony or doubts that without doing any injustice to the people or violence to the oath you have taken, you can render a verdict for or against the prisoner—that good character should be *thrown in the scale for his benefit.*

The law presumes every man to be innocent until the contrary is proved, and if there be a reasonable doubt as to his guilt, the Jury are to give him the benefit of that doubt. By a doubt, however, gentlemen, you are not to understand a possible or imaginary doubt—a mere possibility or speculation—it must be actual and well founded, arising from the evidence; for everything relating to human affairs, and depending upon moral evidence, leaves room for possible, strained, or a far-fetched doubt. It must be such a doubt as upon the whole case leaves your minds in that condition that you cannot conscientiously say that the defendant is guilty to a moral certainty. I have purposely left the facts for your sole investigation, deeming them to be within your province, and subject to your investigation, as you were impanelled for the purpose only of hearing, weighing and deciding upon them. The law belongs to the Court, and it is your duty to receive it as he gives it to you, when you can make the application of the facts as it is laid down to you. Having thus given the principles of law that should govern you in deciding upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, I leave the case with you, trusting that *your decision, be it what it may, will be such that* neither the people or the prisoner can have any just cause for dissatisfaction.

The Jury left the court room to consider their verdict, at 4 o'clock.

At 6½ o'clock the Jury returned into Court with a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. Sentence deferred.

A Suit of the Pilot Commissioners.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT, JUNE 9, 1858.

Before the Hon. Justice Stewart.

The Board of Pilot Commissioners vs. Nicholas Ross.—The complaint in this case sets forth that the defendant willfully threw night soil, dirt or rub*bish into the slip, at the foot of Hammersley-street*, in the City of New-York, at three several times, on the night of the 2d of May, 1858, and also willfully threw night soil, dirt or rubbish into the slip, at the foot of Rivington street, in said City, on the night of *the 7th day of May, 1858.*

The party was prosecuted for $100 fine, agreeably to the fourth section of an act to establish regulation for the port of New York, passed April 15, 1857, and an act amendatory thereof, passed April 16, 1858.

An attachment was issued against the carts employed in wrongfully dumping said night-soil to enforce a lien for the payment of the fine. The grievance here complained of has been of long standing, and the present case is the first of the kind that has been tried. The defendant put in a general denial, and an averment that the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

A. W. Baldwin, sworn—Testified that he was an officer of the Harbor Police, belonging to boat No. 3; he was at the foot of Rivington-street on the night of the 7th of May, when he saw a great many carts engaged in dumping night-soil into the river; the pier was used for dumping night-soil; there were boats stationed there to receive the contents of the carts; he made a memorandum of the numbers on the carts; they were Nos. 77, 28, 22, 106, 6, 55, 71, 7, 3 and 1; they dumped their carts off the outer end of the pier; he was passing by at the time in his boat; he recollected cart No. 77.

Cross-examined—He did not know the liquid part was dumped overboard, and the other into the boats; it was about daylight of the 8th of May that the dump*ing took place; witness was about twenty-five feet* from the curbs at the time; he did not know that this was done under the direction of the City Inspector; *he did not know defendant; the dumping was done* on the night of the 7th, according to the way of reporting to the Department, though it was really on the morning of the 8th of May; he made his report to Capt. Brady, his superior officer.

Direct—Witness spoke to the persons employed about dumping it into the river, and took the number of the carts.

Thomas M. James, another of the Harbor Police, was examined. He was at the foot of Hammersly-street on the night of the 2d of May, and saw several carts dump their contents into the river. Among others he saw cart No. 77; he did'nt go very near on account of the too strong smell; it was between ten and twelve o'clock at night; the pier was used for dumping night-soil, and there were boats stationed there to receive it; it was dumped off the end pier into the river.

Cross-examined—Witness thought he knew the defendant, and pointed him out in the room as the man who gave him his name.

At this stage of the proceedings, counsel for the defence put in the following admission: "That the defendant is the owner and licensee of the carts Nos. 77 and 78; second, that Mr. Morton, City Inspector, would testify that complaints have been made at the City Inspector's office, that carts are sometimes used by persons not entitled to use them, but he could not say that complaints were ever made with reference to other carts."

Mr. Tomlinson, of counsel for the defence, moved for a non-suit, on the ground that the principal could not be held accountable for the acts of his servant, in a penal suit growing out of a willful violation of a statute.

Mr. Butler for the prosecution rejoined, and the motion was denied.

Two other witnesses (night soil men and watchmen) were examined, whose testimony went to show that there was an order of the department that only liquid should be dumped into the river, while the other portion should go into the boats.

The case was finally adjourned to the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Plaintiff's attorneys, Barney, Humphrey & Butler; for the defence, T. Stuyvesant, Esq.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... THURSDAY, June 10—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales 115 bbls. at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Receipts 20 bbls.

COFFEE—The public sale of Santos, to-day, resulted in the disposal of 3,645 bags, at from 7⅞c.@13¼c. ℘ lb., averaging $10 30 ℘ 100 lbs. Privately the market is inactive, and prices are unaltered. Java, 15½c.@18c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@13c.; Laguayra, 11c.@11½c.; Rio, 9½c.@11½c.; Bahia, 9c.@9½c.; and St. Domingo, 8½c.@8¾c. ℘ lb.

COTTON—The market continues very quiet and languid. The sales reported, to-day, comprised only 700 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10	10	10	10
Middling	11⅝	11¾	11⅞	12
Middling Fair	12½	12¾	12⅞	12⅞

DRY GOODS—This branch of trade is now very tame. Importers and commission houses are, for the most part, without custom. The jobbers even are doing very little. Stocks of really desirable articles are moderate, and are generally held with firmness, especially Silks. Some kinds of Cotton are becoming plentier, and are rather heavy. No improvement has occurred in Linens or Woolens. The *Independent* says: "Some descriptions of fine staple and fancy Silks are scarce and wanted. Ribbons are in limited supply, at steady prices. The country trade keeps buying small parcels, but their small purchases occasion renewals in shorter periods. There does not appear any demand to buy for stock, but only for immediate resale. French and Cotton dress goods are mostly wanted. The clothiers are making purchases of material to make up into Fall and Winter garments, but with this exception there is little doing in Woolens, and the very heavy stocks make prices very low, excepting for a few fancy articles in good [illegible]."

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quite depressed for State and Western Flour, and prices have declined 5c. ℘ bbl., with more sellers than buyers. The demand, however, is good for home use, and fair for shipment, at the reduced rates. The receipts since noon of yesterday include 13,196 bbls. by the Hudson River boats, 866 bbls. by the Erie Railroad, and 2,779 bbls. coastwise from the South. Sales 15,000 bbls.

Superfine State, ℘ bbl.	$3 80@$3 85
Extra State	3 95@ 4 10
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 80@ 3 90
Superfine Ohio	3 90@ 4 00
Fancy Ohio	4 05@ 4 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 00@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 30@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 15@ 4 20
Extra Genesee	4 90@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 50@ 7 00

Canadian is in slack demand at drooping prices. Sales 650 bbls., in lots, at from $4 10@$5 20 for low to choice extra, ℘ bbl. Southern is in request, at uniform rates. Sales 1,800 bbls. at $4 40@$4 70 for mixed and straight brands; and $4 75@$7 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3@$3 40 for fine to superfine ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 30@$3 35 for Jersey, and $3 80@$3 85 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction 1,865 boxes Palermo Oranges at $1 95@$4 30; 600 boxes do. Lemons at $2 00@$3 10; and 280 boxes Sorrento Lemons at $3 25@$3 75 ℘ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in better request, especially for export, at strengthening rates. The receipts since noon of yesterday comprise 30,338 bushels by the Hudson River boats, and 330 bags coastwise from the South. Sales have been reported of 95,000 bushels, including ordinary White Canadian at $1 02; fair to good White Western at $1 09@$1 11; very good Red (Winter) Western at $1@$1 02; inferior to good Milwaukee Club at 88c.@92c.; Chicago Spring at 85c.@87½c.; and very choice White Southern at $1 25@$1 40, ℘ bushel. Corn is heavy, and prices continue to favor buyers. The receipts since noon of yesterday include 10,760 bushels by the Hudson River boats, with 1,380 bushels and 1,055 bags coastwise from the South. Sales 24,800 bushels, at 60c.@66c. for damaged; 70c.@71½c. for Mixed Western; 76c.@77c., closing dull at 76c., for Yellow Southern; and 81c. for choice Yellow Northern, ℘ bushel. A limited inquiry prevails for Rye at 65c.@66c.; Barley at 52c.@60c.; and Barley Malt at 75c.@80c. ℘ bushel. 300 bushels Barley were received by the Hudson River boats. Oats are in request and are stiffly held. We quote Western, 46c.@47c.; State, 44c.@46c.; and Jersey, 40c.@44c. ℘ bushel.

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago June 5:

Flour, bbls.	8,313	Rye, bush.	3,464
Wheat, bush.	428,995	Barley, bush.	25,236
Corn, bush.	63,951	Oats, bush.	38,569

Shipments of Wheat from Racine.

	During May.	Each season to May 1.
1857	94,769	100,469
1858	291,404	370,738

HAY—Sales 1,100 bales at 40c.@50c., cash, ℘ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in good demand at full prices.

HOPS—Are in moderate request at our quotations; Crop of 1857, 4c.@7c., chiefly at 5c.@6c.; Old, 2½c.@3c., ℘ lb.

IRON—Dull and heavy; 60 tons Scotch Pig brought $24 50 ℘ ton, usual credit.

LIME—Rockland, 67c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited request, at steady prices. New-Orleans, 35½c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, 23c.@28c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine, are essentially unaltered. Sales have been reported of 600 bbls. Spirits of Turpentine, to arrive *and here, at 47½c.@48c., cash, ℘ gallon.*

OILS—Fish Oils have been inactive at the Eastward, at previous quotations. Linseed is very moderately inquired for at 60c.@62c. ℘ gallon. Other kinds rule about the same.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $17 25 for Mess, and $14@$14 10, chiefly $14, for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are depressed and languid at 7½c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at declining prices. Sales 370 bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@11¾c., chiefly 11½c.@11¾c., for Prime, ℘ lb. Beef is in fair demand at unchanged quotations. Sales 450 bbls., in lots, at $12@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $[illegible] for extra do.; and $10 75@$11 50 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$21 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is in moderate request, at 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 13c.@20c. for common to very good State; and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ℘ lb. Cheese is in slack demand at 4c.@8c. ℘ lb. The receipts of Provisions have been 1,855 pkgs. since noon of yesterday.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 70 tcs. at $3@$3 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported of 750 hhds., *in lots, including Cuba*, at 5½c.@6⅛c., and Porto Rico at 5⅞c.@7c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 5,000 lbs., prime, at 10½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 460 bbls., at 21½c.@22c. ℘ gallon. Receipts, 222 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were heavier, especially of Grain for Liverpool, at our revised quotations. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-32d.@3-16d. ℘ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain 5½d.@5¾d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 3s.@3s. 6d. ℘ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8d. ℘ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℘ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 9d.@3s. 6d. ℘ 280 lbs.; Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℘ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Albany Lumber Market.

For the week ending Wednesday, June 9.

The receipts continue large, though they are less than last week. They embrace all the kinds of Lumber usually sold in this market, and the quantity on hand is heavy, with a good assortment.

The demand continues active for Spruce and Hem*lock*, and these, with Chemung Boards, are in least supply. Prices have altered but little, though there is manifest considerable anxiety to sell, and for some kinds our quotations are merely nominal. There have been some sales of Clear Pine on private terms.

Freights are dull, though a fair amount has been shipped.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the first week in June, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1855	8,821,833	1,719	130	1,532,505
1856	5,033,183	1,744	390	
1857	7,966,683	1,250	2,970	2,404,449
1858	12,205,900	415	2,600	3,802,000

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to June 8, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1855	39,957,607	14,071	130	9,794,617
1856	25,838,782	6,742	390	1,213,200
1857	36,124,102	8,744	2,970	7,565,242
1858	65,136,158	7,102	36,535	15,010,309

Cambridge Cattle Market, June 9.

At market 501 Cattle, about 400 Beeves, and 101 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, two, and three years old.

PRICES OF MARKET BEEF—Extra, $7 25@$7 50; first quality, $6 50@$7; second quality, $6@$6 25; third *quality, $5 50; ordinary quality, $4 50.*

PRICES OF STORE CATTLE—Working Oxen, $80@$100@$175 ℘ pair, but little inquired for; Cows and Calves, from $30, $40, $45 to $67, plenty and dull of sale; Yearlings, none; two years old, $22@$24; three years old, $30@$40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—1,100 at market; prices, in lots, $2@$2 75 each; extra and selections, $3@$3 50@$4, or from 4c.@4½c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—6½c.@7c. ℘ lb.; Tallow, 6½c.@7c. ℘ lb.; Pelts, $1 25@$2 each; Calf Skins, 12c.@13c. ℘ lb.

VEAL CALVES—$4@$6 50@$8; average about $6.

REMARKS—The sales of Beef Cattle were dull at a decline of 25c. ℘ cwt. from last week on the best heavy Cattle; small Cattle of extra quality sold about the same as last week, buyers preferring them to heavy Cattle in warm weather. The number of Sheep was small and generally of poor quality; sold low. Calves sold rather higher, say about 50c. ℘ head.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM EVER WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first *is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg*:

DR. WOOD: NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,
S. THALBERG.

"Drych a'r Gwyliedydd."
Welsh Newspaper office, No. 13 Nassau-st., April 12, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

J. G. KILBY.
CHICAGO, ILL., May 1, 1857.

PROF. WOOD: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

J. D. HOES.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least [illegible] per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, [illegible]

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, [illegible] New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT [illegible]

VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating [illegible] secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S [illegible], April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April [illegible], 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S [illegible] Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, patented [illegible], 1858.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Concaved Vault-light, patented [illegible], 1858.

Specimens can be seen at [illegible] store, corner of Park-place and College-place, [illegible] office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, [illegible] and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO., Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st., And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 [illegible]

BENJ. F. HOWE, (FORMERLY OF NO. 437 BROADWAY,) HAS OPENED A CONFECTIONERY AND BAKERY at No. [illegible] Broadway, a few doors below Union-square.

Families, parties and weddings supplied with everything in the line of the above business, in a style which his old customers know how to appreciate, and in quality unsurpassed.

A pleasant saloon, where ices and other refreshments may be had, connected with the store.

BARNES & COLE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW, New-York Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, [illegible] (Room No. 5.)

WILLIAM BARNES. [illegible] COLE.

6 CENTS PER ROLL FOR WALL PAPER, worth [illegible] At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

12 CENTS PER ROLL for OAK WALL PAPER, worth 18c. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

75 CENTS A PIECE for [illegible] GOLD SHADES, worth $1 25. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

$1 50 for GOLD SHADES, Broadway price $3. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

$4 50 FOR 12 YARDS EMBROIDERED DRAPERY. Broadway price $8. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

$7 PER PAIR for LACE CURTAINS, Broadway price $10. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st., Between Robinson and Murray sts.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED Soap, it is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBERS' ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lip, or any part of the body [illegible] quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed [illegible] heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 WALKER STREET, first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; [illegible], GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE PLEASURE to inform his old friends and patrons, that he has re-opened his bakery, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., with a general assortment of bread, cakes and pastry, made of the choicest materials, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. PAUL E. BROWN, No. [illegible], corner 9th-st.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR breaking the refrigerator; it can't be avoided if you use the ordinary ice pick or mallet, but buy one of GIFFING'S Patent Ice Breaker, which will soon save its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all Hardware and Furnishing stores. Manufactured by F. B. EVENS, No. 177 Greenwich-st.

SEA BATHING.—LADIES THAT ARE FOND OF bathing, are particularly notified that the swimming baths at the Battery are open for the season. The Common Council have forbidden any dirt or garbage thrown into the Hudson River in the vicinity of these baths. Terms of subscription as usual.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES. [illegible] EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established in 1840.

HAND-WAGON WANTED.—WANTED TO purchase, a good second-hand hand wagon. Apply to S. RAYNOR, No. 118 William-st.

FIREWORKS.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, General Agents for the celebrated EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS. Manufactured by C. A. LILLIENDAHL, No. 99 John-st.

ROMAN CANDLES, ROCKETS, WHEELS, and other kinds with BRILLIANT FIRES, wholesale and retail. Also, constantly on hand, FIRE-CRACKERS and TORPEDOS. Orders received for city and town exhibitions, from $50 to $2,000.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS. Laboratory North Point, Jersey City, N. J. WM. J. SYMS & BRO., SOLE AGENTS, No. 300 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. Where samples of EXHIBITION PIECES, and every variety of FIREWORKS suited to [illegible] such as Firecrackers, Torpedoes, Wheels, Triangles, Bengola Lights, Rockets, Roman Candles, [illegible], may be found. City and Town Committees supplied with [illegible] displays at short notice.

JULY 4, 1776. FIREWORKS. PETER TIERS, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

P. T. solicits the attention of the trade to his stock of Fireworks, including EDGE'S BRILLIANT COLORED CANDLES and ROCKETS, as also a general assortment of small works for jobbing and retailing. Quality guaranteed, and prices beyond competition.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 129 Front-st.—Fire-crackers, [illegible] double-headers, joss-sticks and a complete assortment of fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general also committees for City and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. E. BENNETT, No. 129 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality, and at the lowest prices. [illegible] respectfully [illegible] E. FOWLER, Jr., No. 21 Johnson-st. [illegible]

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored FIREWORKS, [illegible] ity, for sale by BARNARD, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 29 Vandewater-st. [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE PATENT RIGHTS OF A MACHINE for splitting kindling wood, newly patented, pronounced by competent judges superior in every respect to any other now in use, will be disposed of on reasonable terms for purchasers, [illegible] and see the machine in operation, and judge for yourselves. WILLIAM C. WILLIAMS, Empire Kindling Wood Depot, No. [illegible] East [illegible]

A VALUABLE PATENT MILL FOR PULVERIZING Quartz and other hard substances, just perfected; simple, cheap and effective; the result of experiments of six years. Would sell an interest on very favorable terms; well worth investigating. Call at Room No. 14 Darcy Building, Jersey City, near the ferry, from 9 to 12, two days.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A PHYSICIAN, [illegible] YEARS of age, of 15 years' good medical and surgical practice in an inland city, wishes to locate in [illegible] some other physician in Brooklyn or New-York, [illegible] best of references given. Address [illegible] this office, or address H. L. S., Box No. 152.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET.—NO. [illegible] GRAND STREET, WILLIAMSBURGH.—The above foundry, 37x160 feet; there are engine, cupola, [illegible] thing complete for moulding. For particulars [illegible] O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH A CAPITAL OF $25,000 or $30,000 in the Banking business, in a large Western City, the business being well established. Good references required. Address Box No. 3,381, with name and place for interview.

$2,000.—A PERSON OF INTEGRITY, with the above amount, [illegible] best of security, can have a [illegible] tion, at $40 per month and board, by addressing [illegible] Times office, for an interview.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—THE stock and fixtures of a nice store, doing a good business, corner of Grand-st. and Graham-av., Williamsburgh. For particulars, inquire of C. F. PARK & CO., No. 10 West-st., New-York.

$400.—PARTNER WANTED IN THE LUMBER business. A desirable chance for a man with a small capital; business done exclusively for cash. Apply at the lumber yard [illegible]

COAL YARD IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—One of the best stands in the city, doing a [illegible] business; rent very low. Address COAL, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, about 8½ o'clock A. M., in the Bowery, between Broome and Spring sts., while getting into the cars, a LEATHERED COVERED MEMORANDUM BOOK, also other loose papers. The above reward will be paid by leaving it with T. BORJOHN, No. 148 Bowery.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, MAY 28, EAST OR GOING from No. 119 Water-st. and down Wall-st. to South-st., and up Wall-st., or in a Broadway and Wall-st. omnibus, to 16th-st., a small black leather-covered BOOK, with a number of subscriptions in it. The above reward will be paid on leaving it with the Janitor of the [illegible] Building, No. 18 16th-st., near 5th-av.

$10 REWARD.—LOST ON THURSDAY [illegible], ing, in either a Houston-st. stage or [illegible] on Island ferry-boat Hunchback, a DIAMOND [illegible] in the form of a snake. Whoever has found the same please return it to No. [illegible], or No. [illegible], and receive the above reward with the thanks of the [illegible]

$100 REWARD.—LOST, [illegible] the 5th inst., a DIAMOND [illegible] form of a buckle. [illegible] with blue enamel [illegible] reward will be paid [illegible]

$5 REWARD.—STRAYED [illegible] foundland DOG, with a white [illegible] will receive the above reward [illegible]

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—[illegible] BROTHERS HAVE REMOVED from No. [illegible] to No. [illegible] Greenwich-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—price Two Cents; served [illegible] week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Last Days of Brigham Young—Boots at the Swan.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Concert by Pupils of Ward School [illegible].

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Tight Rope—Mazulm—The Schoolmaster.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Mathilde—A Kiss in the Dark.

BOWERY THEATRE—Therese—Blanche of Brandywine—[illegible] of the Woods.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—William Tell—Sawney and the Maiden—School for Scandal—Negro Dancing—Drover and his Dog.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Evening—Two Loves and a Life.

[illegible] BROADWAY—Mat Peel's Original Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Le Moulin [illegible]—[illegible]'s Shanty—[illegible].

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Panorama of the Hudson River.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

[illegible] Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
[illegible] Way Mail	5½ A. M.
[illegible] and Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
[illegible] Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
[illegible] Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
[illegible] Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The North Star leaves New-York for Bremen	June 12
[illegible] leaves New-York for Havana	June 12

☞ The Vanderbilt steamer *Northern Light*, Capt. Tinklepaugh, will sail for Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at 12, noon, to-morrow. Her mails will close at the Post-Office, at 10½ A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The proceedings in Congress yesterday will be found important. In the Senate, after the passage of the Indian Deficiency bill, the Post-Office Appropriation bill was taken up. On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, it was voted, 19 to 15, to increase the rates of postage to five cents under 3,000 miles, and ten cents over that distance. Twenty-nine members were absent. Mr. PUGH then moved that the franking privilege of members of Congress be abolished from the 4th of March next, which was agreed to, 38 to 4. A motion to abolish the franking privilege of the President and heads of Departments was lost. A motion by Mr. SEWARD, that all mail matter be prepaid, excepting newspapers and periodical to regular subscribers and foreign matter, was agreed to. After other amendments had been acted upon, the bill was passed. The bill making appropriation for the collection of the revenue, was then taken up, and passed after debate.

In the House, a joint resolution was adopted authorizing the Postmaster-General to make arrangements for carrying the Overland California mail in thirty instead of thirty-eight days. Action was then taken on the amendments to the Army bill, which were generally concurred in. The Judiciary Committee were excused from further considering the case of Judge WATROUS, of Texas, until the second Thursday in December. Thirty-one Senate amendments to the Supplemental Indian bill were concurred in, one of which was an appropriation to fulfill treaty stipulations with the Sioux. The Senate's amendment to the Ocean Mail bill was then considered, and rejected. This action cuts off the appropriation to Mr. COLLINS. A message was then received from the President, inclosing a communication from Governor CUMMING, announcing his arrival in Salt Lake City, and describing his reception by BRIGHAM YOUNG and the Mormons. From the tenor of this communication there is little doubt that the "Mormon War" is ended, Governor CUMMING being everywhere received with respect, and recognized in his official capacity. A full abstract of the documents will be found under the Congressional head.

Our Special Washington correspondent telegraphs that the Government has notified President MARTINEZ, of Nicaragua, that the provisions of the Cass-Yrisarri Treaty will be insisted upon, notwithstanding his refusal to sign the ratification, and that the Transit will be protected, if necessary, by our Army and Navy. It is believed that Mr. FELIX BELLY has bribed MARTINEZ by order of his Government.

The Cunard steamship *Asia* arrived at this port yesterday morning, with three days' later news from Europe. Details of the recent aggressions on our commerce by British cruisers in the Gulf had been received in England, but the London journals do not make any editorial comments on the subject. Parliament reassembled on the [illegible], but its proceedings on that day were of an unimportant character. It is reported that the Conference Committee of the Lords and Commons have agreed to the principle of the right of Jews to seats in Parliament. BARON ROTHSCHILD will therefore take his seat in the House of Commons. The *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* were lying off Plymouth, and it was expected that they would start on the Atlantic Telegraph Experimental trip about the [illegible] of May. The second meeting of the Paris Conference took place on the 2d of May, but nothing was known of the proceedings. Nothing new has transpired relative to the pending trouble between England and Naples. There is a disposition on the part of the latter to refer the matter to Austria as an arbitrator, but this course will certainly be rejected by England. Newspapers from China state that Lord ELGIN had declared himself ready to employ force to penetrate the empire to Pekin itself. Correspondence from India states the campaign into the Rohilcund had already commenced. The rebels were as determined as ever, and a long guerrilla-fight was expected. The British commander is urgent for more reinforcements.

By an arrival at Boston, we receive advices of an interesting character from St. Domingo. It was stated by deserters from the St. Domingo army, who had reached Cape Haytien, that SANTANA had invested St. Domingo City with a considerable force, and after operations extending over a considerable period, had returned to Samana, which place was taken with considerable slaughter, and destroyed. Port-au-Platte was also blockaded, by order of President BAEZ, by a fleet of 20 vessels, under command of an American officer, and suffered the same fate as Samana. The most important news, however, is that Navassa, a guano island, about [illegible] miles southwest of St. Domingo, held by Americans, had been claimed by the Haytien Government, and two men-of-war, sent to expel those in possession.

The somewhat famous yacht *Wanderer*, formerly owned by J. D. JOHNSON, Esq., of Islip, L. I., but recently sold to Colonel W. C. CORRIE, of, Charleston, S. C., is anchored off the Battery in custody of the United States Marshal, and watched by the cutter *Harriet Lane*. Yesterday, Assistant District-Attorney DWIGHT and the United States Marshal went on board of her to make an inspection of her outfit, cargo and papers, to determine, if possible, what cause existed, if any, for suspecting her of being bound upon a slave voyage. Captain CORRIE afforded the officers every facility for examining his craft, and treated them very hospitably. He was, however, very indignant at the arrest of his vessel upon such suspicions. He professes to be bound upon a pleasure and business excursion to Southern waters, and also to the Island of Trinidad, where he has some estates requiring his attention. Captain FARNHAM, late of filibustering notoriety, was a guest on board, but was equally open to investigation. The yacht had an outfit for a year's voyage for an ordinary crew. Her arrest took place at Port Jefferson, upon the representation of the Surveyor of the port. She is still in the Marshal's hands, but will probably be released to-day, as nothing is likely to be made out to detain her. She has a new register, in which Captain CORRIE is put down as her commander.

At the inauguration of the new rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, corner of Cedar and William streets, yesterday afternoon, addresses were delivered by PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., the Hon. CHAS. KING, [illegible] Esq., CHAS. A. DAVIS, [illegible] and others. President KING, in the course of his address, dwelt upon the necessity of a fuller representation of commercial interests in Congress, and spoke with censure of the course pursued by the National Legislature with regard to the "British Outrages."

In the Board of Councilmen last evening a great mass of documents were forwarded a stage, having relation to flagging and sewering in various parts of the City. A somewhat excited debate took place upon the question of concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in their report in favor of affirming the contract and liability of the City in relation to oil for the City lamps, which was negatived. A preamble and resolution, in favor of directing the City Inspector to use certain docks and slips (now employed by him as a deposit for night-soil) until the Common Council should otherwise direct, was adopted.

Three policemen had an exciting chase, yesterday morning, in the Ninth and Sixteenth Wards, after two burglars who had been detected attempting to break into some dwellings in Fifteenth-street, near Eighth-avenue. One of the burglars fired a pistol at one of the officers, and three shots were fired by the policemen, but no bodily harm was done. The officers succeeded in arresting the burglars, who proved to be two young men, known by the names of JOHN WOODRULL and WM. H. BARTLETT, *alias* CURTIS. On each was found a full assortment of picks, nippers, keys, and other burglar's tools. The prisoners, although bearing different names, are brothers, and have both been in State Prison. BARTLETT, the eldest one, was pardoned out of prison about eighteen months ago by Governor CLARK.

WM. PORTER RAY, Esq., delivered a lecture on the "Life and Genius of Rousseau," in the lecture-room of the Mercantile Library Association, last evening. He sketched the leading incidents of the great author's life, defended him from the charge of infidelity, and paid high tribute to his character.

The Swill-Milk Committee met again yesterday, and received the statements of Messrs. LESLIE, HILDRETH, HUSTED and others, for and against the deleteriousness of swill-milk, and then adjourned to Tuesday next.

The trial of PAUL HERNANDEZ was continued yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and resulted in a verdict of "Guilty of manslaughter in the third degree." The prisoner will be sentenced to-morrow.

The third trial of CANGEMI was continued yesterday, but no testimony that differed from the former trials was elicited. The principal evidence for the prosecution will be given to-day.

JAMES KELLY, for the murder of his wife, in Brooklyn, on the 15th of April last, was yesterday sentenced by Judge STRONG, to be executed on the 30th of July next.

The General Markets, yesterday, were heavy for Cotton, the sales of which did not exceed 700 bales. Flour was plentier, cheaper, and somewhat brisker. Wheat was in better demand, and prices favored sellers. Corn was depressed, and less valuable. Pork, especially prime, was more sought after, at, however, easier rates. Cut Meats and Lard also tended downward. Beef was in fair request at uniform quotations. The sale of Santos Coffee resulted satisfactorily. Sugars were less active. Spirits Turpentine was salable and very firm. Freights exhibited more vigor.

The Central Park—Is it to be Discontinued?

The City has been exulting for some months in the prospect of having a CENTRAL PARK, worthy of the City, and affording means of recreation and of health to the millions who will, ere long, inhabit this Island. The initial steps towards it were successful. The State Legislature authorized its construction—the land has been purchased—a very large amount of money has been judiciously expended upon it—a plan of laying it out has been adopted—but just here the work is threatened with interruption. The public cannot have failed to see that a systematic crusade has been opened against it—beginning with the election of Mr. A. H. GREEN instead of Mr. R. J. DILLON to the Presidency of the Board, acquiring new force in the appointment of Mr. OLMSTED, whose plan had been selected, to be Architect-in-Chief, and substantially displacing Mr. VIELE as Engineer, and coming to a focus in the attempt now making in the Common Council to prevent any further appropriations for the work—which will, of course, compel its discontinuance, and possibly its abandonment. Now, if the people are tired of the Park already, perhaps it may as well be abandoned now, as after more money shall have been expended on it. If this is the object aimed at, however, let it be openly avowed—not sought in the dark and under false pretences.

The Report of the Finance Committee in the Board of Aldermen, which we published yesterday morning, adopts sundry statements which have been made in regard to the management of the Park, as the basis of its *quasi* recommendation that the appropriation for the work be discontinued. Some of these statements are false, and others are frivolous. Part of them are borrowed from the *Herald*, and part from the appeal of Messrs. DILLON and BELMONT to the public, concerning the disposition made by the Board, of their amendments to the plan adopted. The Report mentions the "exclusion of the public and the press from the deliberations of the Board," as "foreign to every principle of a Republican Government," and treats it as a very grave offence. We believe we are right in saying that the Board as a whole, is perfectly willing to have open meetings, and would have done so from the outset but for a suggestion that they would lead to Buncombe speeches and constant appeals to the public, from fancied grievances on the part of members. This, however, is a matter of very small importance.

The report lays special stress upon the "disposition evinced by the majority of the Board," as alleged in the protest of Messrs. DILLON and BELMONT, to prevent a proper discussion of the merit of amendments that might be proposed. We have already expressed our opinion that the amendments offered by Mr. DILLON were disposed of rather hastily, and have expressed the hope that the Board would err on the side of too much, rather than too little, consideration of suggestions that might be made. But the Card of the majority of the Board, which was published in yesterday's TIMES, convicts these gentlemen of great unfairness in their statement, and shows that there was very little, if any, ground for their protest. Instead of being treated with disrespect, their amendments were discussed at great length at successive meetings,—nor has there been any undue or improper haste in the adoption of plans. The first thing to be done was to advertise for plans; and the public may remember that some little impatience was evinced at the long time devoted to their preparation. After they were handed in, they were discussed in the Commission for two months, and it is understood that *seven* out of *eleven* votes were given for plan No. 33, the minority being scattered among three others. All the plans were then submitted to public inspection for one month. Certain amendments were suggested for No. 33, after it had obtained the prize, and after discussion, they were adopted, and the Architect was ordered to go to work at once and carry out the plan as thus altered. *Subsequently* to this, Mr. DILLON proposed a set of "amendments," which were found to be not amendments, but to involve a total and entire change of the plan, which, after full consideration, had been selected as a basis for immediate operations upon the ground. Nevertheless, it would appear from the card of the majority, that the Commission *devoted four sittings* almost exclusively to their consideration, not certainly in the belief that they could possibly be all adopted; but in order to ascertain how many of them could be squeezed in without a distinct mutilation and deformity of the plan. Mr. OLMSTED himself reported in favor of half-a-dozen of them, and, with this evidence of a certainly remarkable liberality on his part, the Commission finally adopted a [illegible] rule, under which all amendments were to be submitted to the architect and the President, together, to report such of them as should be found not incongruous with the skeleton plan, for final consideration *by the Board*.

Now, under these circumstances, we certainly cannot concur with Messrs. DILLON and BELMONT in the necessity or propriety of their appeal to the public, and through the public to the Common Council, to stop the work on the Park. If they went into the Commission in good faith, to act with it, they should keep faith and act fairly. They have no right to insist upon *ruling* it, or forcing their individual views upon it, under penalty of breaking it down. Such a course would be either childish or factious, and in either view of it, utterly unworthy of gentlemen in their position. A plan must be adopted and carried out, if the Park is ever to be completed;—and they must know that this must be done by the majority of the Board. If they were to be manifestly, and with evident intention snubbed, and their suggestions disregarded, they would have reason to complain and appeal. But this has not been their case. They have not been treated with discourtesy, nor any approach to it. What renders their appeal, moreover, unfair, is that it submits the question to the public long after the public has lost the means of forming a decision. The time to ask the public for its judgment was during the month when the plans were on exhibition,—and any material alterations that were desired should have been submitted then, or not at all. It is evident that a time must be fixed when all amendments shall cease. A plan must be adopted and carried out. The Park is now costing the City, in interest, an enormous sum of money every year;—it certainly cannot be left, for an indefinite period, as a mere field for ingenious gentlemen to experiment upon.

In their second card, which we publish this morning, Messrs. DILLON and BELMONT withdraw their imputation of disrespect, and very essentially modify their original complaint that their amendments were not considered. But they demand that the majority shall discuss *in the newspapers* the merit of those amendments,—which, with natural complacency, they decide to be far superior to the original plan. With all respect to these gentlemen, we must say their demand is very ridiculous. They are members of *the Board*, and their proper place for discussing these matters of detail is *in* the Board—not in the newspapers. If they are outvoted, they must submit—or else the whole work must stop. And in our opinion the public is much more anxious to have the work go forward than it is to have Mr. DILLON's amendments adopted.

The Committee of the Aldermen lay great stress upon the *rumor* that the Park is to cost a great deal of money. All that need be said on this point is that the careful estimates of the Architect and of the Board, are within the original sum authorized to be expended.

We have no doubt that Messrs. DILLON and BELMONT, as well as others acting with them, would disclaim any intention of stopping the progress of the work upon the Park. But their representations are used for the accomplishment of this object,—and without any public protest on their part. And if they should be followed by this result, they would be held responsible for it by the public. We have always been ready to censure anything like misconduct on the part of the Commissioners, and to insist upon their pursuing an independent and upright course; but we are not inclined to permit any differences of opinion as to details of the work to lead to its abandonment or suspension for a single day.

News from St. Domingo.

The intelligence received at Boston, on Wednesday, from St. Domingo, and published under the telegraphic head in this morning's TIMES, is of considerable importance. It appears that a civil war is raging. The Dominican Republic has two rival statesmen, SANTANA and BAEZ. At present their respective positions are, that SANTANA has recently been elected President to succeed BAEZ, and BAEZ refuses to yield up the office. In San Domingo, the capital, BAEZ has a majority favorable to his pretensions, and thus is encouraged to set his rival at defiance. SANTANA, having the regular election, marched a force upon San Domingo, but failed to take the place. He then went to Samana, a town on the North coast occupied by the adherents of BAEZ, took and destroyed it. While SANTANA was thus employed, BAEZ, on his part, is reported to have sent a fleet against Port-au-Platte and burned the place.

We have a treaty with the Dominican Republic negotiated by Gen. CAZENEAU in President PIERCE's time, which still lies before the Senate unacted upon. It confers important privileges upon our vessels and countrymen, among which is the possession of the Bay of Samana, an excellent harbor. At the time this treaty was in progress a French vessel of war stole and carried off SANTANA, then President of the Republic, to prevent, if possible, an arrangement favorable to the United States. He, however, returned, and is now contending, as would seem, for the position to which he has been elected.

THE BLASTING DISASTER IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—To call the terrible disaster in Thirty-seventh-street, which was caused on Wednesday last by blasting rocks, an "accident," as some have done, is a shocking abuse of language. There was nothing accidental about it. The disaster appears to have been the result of the most reckless and stolid ignorance. It is difficult to conceive of so terrible a force being intrusted to such utterly irresponsible operators, even in this City, where so many deaths have been caused by similar conduct. It is but a fortnight since a child was killed in Fifty-second-street from carelessness in blasting, and there have been numerous instances of injuries from the same cause reported within a few months, without exciting any particular alarm, or causing any preventive measures to be adopted by our Common Council.

But the disaster in Thirty-seventh-street, since, by an apparent miracle, it did not result in the death of any one, may be regarded as a fortunate occurrence, for it will probably be the means of convincing the Common Council of the necessity of immediately passing an ordinance to prevent the repetition of such recklessness and disregard of human life. Blasting rocks, as the process of opening new streets progresses up town, must be continued for many years to come, and a stringent law should at once be passed to regulate such operations. The only ordinance now in existence is extremely defective. It prescribes the method of blasting, and makes the penalty for disregarding it only twenty-five dollars; and the ordinance only applies below Eighty-seventh-street. If there is no method by which rocks can be blasted with entire safety, then some other means of removing them must be adopted. But a tolerably skilled [illegible] can carry on the work of rock-excavation by means of powder with entire safety. In the case in question there does not appear to have been any responsible or competent person employed to direct the laborers.

GENERAL WALKER'S TRIAL AT NEW-ORLEANS.—The Government has retired in a summary manner from its attempt to hold General WM. WALKER to account for his deeds of filibusterism. The trial of that individual and his right-hand man, Colonel ANDERSON, has occupied three days of the valuable time of the United States District Court at New-Orleans, and the Jury having failed to agree, the Government declined to enter the course for a second heat. The prosecuting officer, in a motion for a *nolle prosequi* to quash the whole proceedings, gave his opinion that the attempt to institute a second trial would result in a more sorry farce even than the first had proved. He added, that if a jury, composed of the most respectable citizens of that community, had failed to convict, the chance was very slim for finding one that would do otherwise. The Court appears to have been reluctant to grant the Attorney's application, but did so, and so the case ended. General WALKER, probably, has his skill as a Court-room orator to thank for coming through this trouble unscathed. When called upon for his defence, he delivered a speech, which is by far the most earnest, determined and well-worded he has yet spoken. Its effect was necessarily marked. In it he distinctly avows his unalterable determination to ride his Nicaraguan hobby so long as he lives and Nicaragua don't run away, or somebody else get it. At the same time, he disavows any intention to violate the laws of the United States, and, in effect, disfranchises himself as an American, virtually throwing off his allegiance to this country, and declaring himself henceforth a Nicaraguense. The strong hint thrown out that he intended to try the fortune of another expedition appears to have alarmed his Honor upon the Bench, who urged this point as a reason for refusing to quash the indictment. But the *nol. pros.* was entered, and the General walked away, quite comfortably. The Government may as well give up WALKER as a confirmed case. It certainly makes nothing by prosecuting him,—or has not the disposition to do so.

A very curious feature of this trial was the testimony of Com. CHATARD, of the *Saratoga*, who was called upon to state why and how he took WALKER from the throat of Nicaragua. The unhappy officer wriggled and hesitated, but was compelled to own that he had received no special instructions to do as he did. The orders he had received "did not authorize him to do anything;" but he added that he thought "the United States expected him to do something," and he did it. If he erred, "he was sorry for it." Neither the Government, which gave loose instructions, nor the Captain, who acted on his own responsibility, have come with credit out of the affair. CHATARD's evidence is but a sorry exhibit.

WINDY ORATORY.—Mr. KEITT will not be regarded, either at home or abroad, as a representative man. We make, of course, no reference to the relation he bears to his own district in South Carolina, whose inhabitants, for aught we know to the contrary, may rejoice in him as the chosen type and consummate efflorescence of their patriotism. But, regarded as a member of Congress, neither the people of the United States, nor, as we believe, those of other countries, will be likely to impute any importance to his opinions beyond what the station he fills necessarily confers.

Yet whatever Mr. KEITT is not, he must be allowed to possess some positive qualities in a marked degree. For example he is a master of gasconade. Perhaps no other man in Congress can use words of larger sound and smaller sense. This, we know, is saying a great deal; but let those who doubt, refer to his remarks in the House on Wednesday.

The topic was the Naval Appropriation. Mr. KEITT, of course, was warlike. He has fed on chivalry from his youth up. A war with Great Britain he regards as inevitable at some future day, when that misguided nation will rush upon its destiny and sink at once into a third-rate power. Of this result Mr. KEITT does not harbor a doubt. He hugs himself in the conviction that he shall live to see England humbled. Nay, waxing warm in the rapture of anticipation, his far-reaching mind perceives the future realized; and in his exultation of spirit proclaims that we are already becoming the masters of Great Britain, and that her insignificance is a consummation fully assured. We have no reason to doubt that eloquence of this sort finds a market in Carolina; otherwise it is difficult to assign a motive for its production.

TROUBLES OF THE DEMOCRACY—A SPICY, THOUGH SLIGHTLY MALIGNANT LETTER.—Mr. STEPHEN D. DILLAYE, a prominent Democrat, formerly from the interior of this State, has lately been removed from the office of United States Appraiser in our Custom-House. He, thereupon, writes a singularly bold and ferocious letter to the Hon. HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury, by whom he was removed, in which he opens a very remarkable chapter in the history of the harmonious and indivisible Democracy. He accuses the Hon. Secretary of some of the most startling offences against common honesty and fair dealing, and handles, without gloves, several of the prominent politicians of this Metropolis. He is particularly savage upon Messrs. SICKLES, HASKIN and BUTTERWORTH, and thinks Secretary FLOYD and Collector SCHELL ill-used and persecuted individuals. His letter is quite readable, and will give the outside world a peep at the internal condition of the Democratic Party just at present.

THE WILLETT'S POINT AFFAIR.—We publish, in another part of this morning's TIMES, the report of Mr. WOOD, of the Committee appointed to investigate the sale of Willett's Point. Mr. WOOD acquits Secretary FLOYD and Collector SCHELL of any corrupt or improper conduct in this affair, though he thinks the whole negotiation was conducted with culpable looseness and carelessness by those who had it in charge. We do not intend at present to enter upon any discussion of the matter, but merely call the attention of the public to the Report as presenting the action of the Government officials in the best light possible.

TO TOURISTS.—Persons intending to visit the White Mountains will be interested in the advertisement of a line of steamers between this City and Portland. The trip takes but 30 hours, and will give tourists just enough of a sea voyage for pleasure. The route will be very likely to be popular.

THE LONDON TIMES.—We see it stated that the profits of the London *Times* are estimated at [illegible] a year. We have reason to believe that, for the year [illegible], they were [illegible].

MYSTERY OF THE YACHT WANDERER.

She is Seized at Port Jefferson, L. I.—Brought to New-York and Overhauled—Curious Outfit—Is it a Pleasure-Trip? A Slave Hunt, or a Filibustering Expedition?

Public attention was last Winter several times called to the splendid performances of a fine new schooner-yacht, named the *Wanderer*, and owned by J. D. JOHNSON, Esq., which sailed from New-York on a pleasure trip to the South. Her arrival at Charleston and Key-West in unprecedented time; her trip across to Havana in company with the frigate *Wabash*, which happened to be there at the time; her visit to New-Orleans and the admiration which she excited in all these places for her fine proportions and her fast sailing, were announced from time to time, through the Press, and were the subject of much pride among the yachting men. After an absence of about four months she returned to New-York, arriving here on the 11th of April, and proceeding to Port Jefferson in three days afterwards. Here she has remained ever since, in charge of ship-keepers, until the events which have again brought her before the public, under circumstances which, it is alleged, strongly implicate her fitting out for the Slave-trade, or for a filibustering expedition. But, to return a moment for a description of the vessel.

The *Wanderer* was built for J. D. JOHNSON, Esq., of Islip, by J. ROWLAND, under the supervision of Capt. T. B. HAWKINS, and was launched on the 19th of June. She is 243 tons burden, is 95 feet length of keel, 10½ feet depth of hold, and 25½ feet beam; her spars are not out of proportion for length, or size, and do not rake so much as other vessels of her class. She has long topmasts, on which she carries large gaff topsails; she also sports a long flying jib-boom. Her draft of water is 9½ feet, her bow is concave, after Steers' model, and her run is so sharp and clean that one would be at a loss to tell where the water would touch after it passes her midship lines. Her decks, which are of narrow planks, are so scrupulously white that one instinctively looks for a mat on which to wipe his feet on stepping over her rail. The sides of the gangway ladder are ornamented with brass work representing harps. Portions of the steering apparatus are also made of the same material, the whole being kept perfectly bright. No expense has been spared to make the cabin and staterooms all that could be desired for comfort and luxury. Fourteen hundred dollars were spent in the one item of upholstery; and every other part of the vessel corresponds in elegance and convenience. Her entire cost was $25,000. That a vessel so costly, and so well adapted for a gentleman to spend his elegant leisure in, should be selected as a slaver, appears absurd upon its face; since two or three vessels, better calculated for the slave trade, could be purchased for the money.

Shortly after she arrived from her Southern trip, Mr. JOHNSON received a letter from Colonel WM. C. CORRIE, of Washington, proposing to buy her, and asking his price for the vessel as she stood, with all her equipments. After a brief correspondence, Colonel CORRIE came to New-York and closed the bargain, paying $22,000 for her. The whole business of fitting her out was now intrusted to a friend of the Colonel's who was supplied with funds for the purpose. A check for $8,000 was handed over to him to get her in readiness for sea, and Colonel CORRIE was not again seen at all in connection with the vessel. It is not known that he ever went up to Port Jefferson to see her.

About two weeks ago, Mr. SIDNEY S. NORTON, the Surveyor of the port at Port Jefferson, had his attention attracted to the yacht by the arrival of several water tanks, and other articles sent down by a packet from New-York. His further observation satisfied him that some illegal expedition was on foot, and he accordingly sent word to the U. S. District Attorney, stating the grounds of his suspicions. Hereupon a warrant was issued, and Deputy U. S. Assistant Marshal O'KEEFE went down to Port Jefferson on Thursday last to watch the movements of the suspected vessel. He put up at the hotel, without entering his name on the register, but the inquisitiveness of the landlord finally obliged him, O'KEEFE says, to write something, so he wrote "O. MAURICE" in the hotel register. On Monday a lighter schooner appeared at the place with a large quantity of provisions; she came inside and anchored near the yacht. Affairs remained in this condition for another day and night, when it became apparent that suspicion on board the yacht was awakened that the vessel was watched. The messenger who had been sent with information to the City, meantime, returned, and with him, in the same stage, some half dozen seamen, neither of whom could speak English. A part of them went on board the yacht. Late on Wednesday night, Captain FARNHAM, the well-known filibuster associate of WALKER, also made his appearance at Port Jefferson, and circumstances immediately connected him with the expedition. Meantime, word had been sent to New-York, which induced the United States authorities to send down the cutter *Harriet Lane* at once. She made her appearance off the port Tuesday morning. By this time Captain CORRIE, observing that he was suspected, changed his purpose of going to sea by the way of Montauk Point, and before the Marshal and his associates were aware of it, the lighter schooner with her load of provisions, and the yacht, were both under way heading for New-York, as he had determined to disarm all suspicion, by coming directly to this City, and taking the supplies on board here. The *Harriet Lane* was now run alongside, and requiring them to heave to, the United States Marshal took possession of both vessels. They were taken in tow, and brought to New-York late on Wednesday evening, and anchored off the Battery.

An inspection of the yacht by the Assistant United States District-Attorney Mr. DWIGHT and the Marshal, was made yesterday morning, but there was nothing discovered to implicate the vessel in the Slave trade. The examination of the lighter's cargo, however, showed that an extraordinary voyage of some kind was contemplated. There was any quantity of barrels, boxes, bags, and baskets; consisting of beef and pork, hams, vinegar, potatoes, bread, rice, Champaigne, brandy, and sundry other kinds of liquor in abundance; olives and olive oil in large quantities; cigars, preserved meats, and condiments—in a word, the most curious *mélange* that was ever seen on board a vessel before; the whole making a year's supplies for an ordinary vessel's crew. There were, it was stated, fourteen large water tanks put on board, and there were also three or four others found on board the lighter. This craft was found without a license.

The crew being mustered were found to consist of the following persons: WM. C. CORRIE, Captain; W. V. BROOKS, sail-master; Capt. T. B. HAWKINS, her former captain, and DANIEL BETTS, HENRY HEATH and FRANK HEATH, who were on board for the purpose of delivering the yacht at New-York; Antonio Barber, Italian; Joseph Williams, Greek; John Mikes, Russian; Nicholas Barras, Trieste; Frank Raymond, English, (doubtful;) John Smith, Italian; Demetrius Nichols, Greek, and Joseph Canaffe, Italian. There were several small pieces of ordnance about deck, and below one of the staterooms which was fitted up as an armory by her former owner still contains muskets, pistols, boarding-pikes and heavy cutlasses, enough to arm 30 men.

It is due to Capt. HAWKINS, her former commander, to state that he cannot, by construction, be reckoned as implicated in any unlawful objects, on account of his connection with the yacht.

Col. CORRIE, the present owner of the *Wanderer*, belongs to Charleston, S. C., and he is said to be connected with the most respectable and wealthy families of South Carolina. He has resided for five years at Washington, and has recently succeeded in obtaining a grant of some $300,000 in favor of his family founded upon some revolutionary claim. His manners are those of a well-bred gentleman, and he expresses great indignation at the arrest of his vessel under the charge of being engaged in unlawful pursuits. He afforded the officers every facility for making a thorough investigation of the affair. He was but recently admitted a member of the New-York Yacht Club, and was yesterday dressed in the uniform worn by the fraternity. Col. CORRIE will be recognized as the gentleman who was a second in the unpleasant affair between Commanders BOUTWELL and HUNTER. He says he has valuable estates in Trinidad, which it is his intention to visit, with a view of adjusting affairs which have gone wrong there since the introduction of the apprenticeship system. Captain FARNHAM appeared perfectly open to the fullest investigation—turned his trunks inside out, and assisted in opening all the lockers and drawers on board the yacht, to allow the officers to hunt for mysterious papers. It is needless to say the officers found nothing to attract notice.

Thus far the whole affair is involved in doubt. There are, of course, all sorts of speculations as to the destination of the vessel, the strongest party believing that she is going on a filibustering voyage either to Tampico or to St. Domingo. Though not formidable as a war vessel, she would be an excellent tender to a small squadron, and filled with fighting men, would be more than a match for some larger craft. Some even surmise that she is intended as a privateer, and is going to the [illegible]. She still remains in the custody of the [illegible].

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

News and [illegible] from St. Domingo.

[illegible], June 10.

Advices from St. Domingo to [illegible], received by the brig *Lamartine*, Captain [illegible], arrived here yesterday from Cape Haytien, state that deserters from the St. Domingo army were [illegible] at Cape Haytien in a destitute condition. The deserters made the following statements: [illegible] President of the north part of the island invested St. Domingo City with a considerable force, and after several months' operations he returned to Samana, which place was taken with considerable slaughter, and destroyed. At the same time President BAEZ sent a fleet of twenty sail to blockade Porto au Platte, under command of an American officer. On the [illegible] the report came that the port had been taken and destroyed. It was also stated that the Guano Island Navassa, situated about sixty miles southwest of St. Domingo, which has been held by some Americans, has been claimed by the Haytien Government, [illegible].

Later from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 9.

A Leavenworth dispatch of the 7th says that a Government train from New-Mexico arrived that evening. It left Santa Fé May 15, and Fort Union May 17, in company with the mail for Independence. Major SMITH, of the First Dragoons, Lieut. [illegible], Capt. MCFERRAN, of the Quartermaster's Department, with their families, on leave of absence, Mrs. General GARLAND, Messrs. [illegible] and [illegible], surveyors on the Southern overland mail route, together with an escort of 25 men, under Lieut. CRAIG, accompanied the train. Large bands of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Kiowas and Camanche Indians, and large numbers of emigrants bound to California and Arizona, were met on the plains. The former were peaceably disposed. The Santa Fé road was in excellent order, and the party came through in twenty-three days. No Santa Fé papers have been received, and there is no New-Mexican news of interest reported. Continued efforts were being made to organize a Territorial Government over Arizona. Rich gold deposits had been discovered in the neighborhood of Tucson.

Sentence of Bayliss, the Kidnapper.

PETERSBURG, Va., Thursday, June 10.

BAYLISS, the negro kidnapper, was tried in the Circuit Court to-day before Judge [illegible], found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 40 years, 8 years on each indictment against him. SIMPKINS, his associate, is to be tried to-morrow.

Liabilities of Lawrence, Stone & Co.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 10.

At the adjourned meeting of the creditors of Messrs. LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., to-day, claims amounting to $173,000 were presented, making the total liabilities of the defunct firm, thus far allowed $2,900,000.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Thursday, June 10.

The Senate have concurred with the House in reelecting the Hon. JOHN P. HALE, U. S. Senator, giving him eight votes against three for WELLS and one for COLBY.

The Rhode Island Banks.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, June 10.

The following is the statement of the Banks of this city for the week ending the 7th inst.:

Circulation	$1,[illegible]
Deposits	2,[illegible]
Loans	17,[illegible]
Specie	577,[illegible]

The statement of the Banks of Rhode Island, not including those of this city, for the week ending the 7th inst., is as follows:

Circulation	$1,241,[illegible]
Deposits	513,[illegible]
Loans	7,[illegible]
Specie	166,[illegible]

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night the opera of "Linda" will be played, with all the leading artists in the principal *rôles*. Mme. GAZZANIGA is, of course, the heroine, and the part is peculiarly adapted to her high dramatic talents.

After the performance on Wednesday evening there was quite a demonstration. The members of the orchestra and chorus anxious to pay their respects to a lady who has brought a new life to Italian music, determined to pay her the compliment of a serenade. A torchlight procession was formed in Fourteenth-street, and, accompanied by a band of music, proceeded to the residence of Mme. GAZZANIGA, at the Everett House, Union-square. Here a selection of music was performed, and the usual ceremonies of such an occasion were gone through, evidently to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. A testimonial so unexpected and spontaneous, was of course gratifying to Madame GAZZANIGA, and she appeared frequently on the balcony to receive the plaudits of her admirers.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Mr. EDWARD SOTHERN's career as a manager in the goodly City of New-York, commenced on Monday. It ended last night. Not only has it proved unfortunate, but it seems also to have been unreal, for Mr. BOURCICAULT appears to have been the real speculator, and Mr. SOTHERN simply the "responsible man." The theatrical world is filled with scandal and rumors on the subject, and from these we collate the following particulars:

Miss MATILDA HERON, as our readers are aware, commenced her engagement on Monday, in a new piece. A great flourish was made concerning its merits. It was described as a second "Camille," a new "Medea," and generally the management seemed to anticipate that it would make the [illegible] flamboyant. On the strength of its unquestionable attraction the new-fledged manager ventured to put a contemptuous slight on the Press by excluding its representatives, probably imagining that he and Miss HERON and the play were sufficiently admirable to be beyond the pale or influence of merely human criticism. He was rewarded with the silence he courted, and—somewhat ignobly perishing for a principle—fizzled out last night. The first night's receipts were a trifle over one hundred dollars; the second night, a trifle under; and the third night, smaller still.

It became necessary to pay the rent, and the season having been unproductive, Mr. BOURCICAULT was applied to for his share of the loss, so that the landlord might be appeased. This, unfortunately, was not the object of Mr. BOURCICAULT's speculation. He was alive to the propriety of receiving money, but curiously dim and unconscious of the necessity of disbursing it. He refused, but agreed that if Miss HERON's engagement—which had proved so unproductive—were brought to an end, he would contribute the services of himself and wife for the remainder of the week, and thus contribute to the well-being of the exchequer. In other words Miss HERON was to be dismissed—owing to circumstances and [illegible] times, which may have been accidental—and Mr. and Mrs. BOURCICAULT brought in with flying colors to save the management. Probably on this happy occasion the Press would have been permitted to enter the house, and Mr. SOTHERN's chronic horror mildly appeased and forgotten for the time being. Acting on the impulse of the moment Mr. SOTHERN addressed a letter to Miss HERON, couched in somewhat extraordinary language, and announcing that her engagement was at an end. Miss HERON, having been treated with consideration during her previous unsuccessful engagement in this City did not understand such summary language, and proceeded to the theatre at the usual hour. The stage was found to be in darkness. Mr. STOEPEL (who we may mention in confidence is the husband of Miss HERON) walked round to the front of the house, and there discovered Mr. SOTHERN and Mr. BOURCICAULT. It is said that warm words led to something even more uncomfortable in this hot weather. Certain it is that the house was speedily closed in darkness, and that idle boys in the neighborhood circulated fearful rumors of struggles that had taken place, and men that had been shot in the heat and excitement of the occasion. So far as we can ascertain, however, the only serious calamity is the loss of rent to the landlord.

There is not much sympathy to be expended on either side. Miss HERON was unwise to intrust her art interests to such a flimsy and stupid management as that vamped up for the occasion. She over-reached herself. Mr. SOTHERN was indiscreet to place himself completely in the hands of Mr. BOURCICAULT. He over-reached himself. And Mr. BOURCICAULT—well, Mr. BOURCICAULT lost nothing and gained nothing, except that, perhaps, on the whole, he over-reached them all.

AN OPERA COMPANY.—By the arrival of the brig *Granada*, from [illegible], we are placed in possession of an Opera Company, seventeen in number. [illegible], perhaps?

The Commissioners of Health met in the Mayor's office on Thursday. The City Inspector was authorized to close a filthy slaughter-house in Fifty-second-street and Seventh-avenue. Mr. [illegible] suggested a more strict enforcement of the ordinance as to throwing vegetable refuse into the streets, a practice now very prevalent, and from the state of the weather very likely to produce disease.

[illegible]

Troubles of the Administration with its New-York Supporters.

Removal of Stephen D. Dillaye—His Letter to Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury—The Presidential Question—Spicy Revelations.

PREFATORY.

SIR: My official connection with you terminates with my removal from office. I address you now as a Democrat and as a citizen; and if I do not observe the official servilities to which you are accustomed in the language I shall address to you, it will not be because I have ceased to respect the office which you hold, but because I am constrained to believe that you have wilfully violated the honor which attaches to the position you occupy, and that you are attempting, for selfish purposes, to make use of the confidence reposed in your integrity.

You have undertaken, under the advice of a social, as well as a political pimp, to disgrace me, and it is not my fault if you have disgraced yourself. It has been well said that "there is no generosity in being just," and yet you have refused me even this; but the right to arraign you through the Press and before the people leaves me nothing to ask at your hands. Fortunately this right, and responsible for the use I make of it, I shall endeavor to do that which will most [illegible] you by portraying your character in its true light.

WHAT MR. DILLAYE PROPOSES TO DO.

I propose, in this communication, to examine the causes which led to my removal from the office of United States General Appraiser, and by a plain statement of facts to present and discuss the issue which I make with you, which is, *that you are neither a man of honor or a man of integrity.*

[illegible] CONDITION OF THE DEMOCRACY.

When you entered the Cabinet, the country was at peace, the Treasury was overflowing, confidence was universal, and the Democracy was not only united and harmonious, but confident and triumphant. But a little more than a year has intervened since you were inaugurated into the position you have so signally disgraced; for though peace still reigns, the Treasury is depleted before you have inaugurated a single measure, or matured a plan, except that of foisting a Know-Nothing into position as your confidential agent, and accepting a political vampire as your mentor on the trackless sea of that indiscretion, in which you are exploring the NORTHERN CHANNEL to the PRESIDENCY, and yet the treasury is exhausted and confidence is destroyed. Then you found the Democracy united, you have divided it; you found it full of reliance in the administration of *President* BUCHANAN, you have filled it with distrust; you found it ready to accept and elevate you; you have forced it to acknowledge your incompetency and driven it to despise your ambition.

Until you interfered with the *Democracy of New-York*, it was daily strengthening in its conservatism, and laying wider and deeper the foundations of its power; but from the moment when you began the centralization you have since so zealously exercised in the distribution and control of the patronage of your department, you knowingly systematized the invasions and the disruption of the party, unless you were weak enough to suppose that dictation would be acceptable, or arbitrary enough to believe that insolence would be re-earned by the cringing support of a subdued Democracy.

Leaving for this communication any further consideration of these general truths, I shall now proceed to the special facts in connection with my removal from office.

[illegible] HON. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

At the time you entered upon the duties of your Secretaryship, I had been an incumbent of the office of General Appraiser at New-York for about nine months, and it was universally conceded that I had performed its duties with credit to the Government and with honor to myself; at least, you repeatedly expressed this opinion after consulting your predecessor, and advising with your subordinates. You continued of this opinion until DANIEL E. SICKLES arranged the net-work for defaming me, and made you his accomplice and his tool in removing me from the position. A brief statement of facts will elucidate these facts, and at the same time demonstrate the injustice of the charges against me.

In the month of July last, Mr. SCHELL was inaugurated as the *Collector of the Port of New-York. The patronage of the office was regarded as a positive element of political power, confided to his hands*, and the Democracy welcomed his election to the responsibilities of the position with an unlimited confidence in his integrity and his judgment. Soon after entering upon the duties of the position, Mr. SCHELL removed an Inspector by the name of BYRNES, whose [illegible] qualities, he thought, were neither required in the office, nor a credit to its administration. Mr. SICKLES, in whose service the muscles of BYRNES had been useful, demanded of the Collector that he reinstate him—the Collector declined so to do—Mr. SICKLES threatened the Collector, and proceeded to you, by way of appeal from his action. You took part with him, and although you did not reinstate BYRNES into the position from which he had been removed, *you yet created a new office for him, and required Mr. Schell to induct him into its duties.* Thus, in the very commencement of Mr. SCHELL's official career, you disregarded his advice, and insulted him at the dictation of Mr. SICKLES. In the General Committee, of which Mr. SICKLES and myself were members, Mr. S. openly attacked the Collector, and I, as openly, defended him. Thus, between Mr. SICKLES and myself, *an issue was raised in the very commencement of the* Collector's official duties. The breach, thus begun, soon widened. At this time, two General Committees divided the *Democracy of New-York*. The first of these was known as the "Wilson-Small Committee," the other as the "Cooper Committee."

CAUSE OF THE DIVISION IN THE DEMOCRACY OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. SICKLES and myself were members of the Cooper Committee. One of the prominent reasons which had produced the fact of two existing Committees, was directly attributable to Mr. SICKLES. He had introduced into the Reform Convention, which had been convened to bring about a union of the Democracy under one general Committee, a plan for the organization of the Ward Committees, which the Wilson-Small party repudiated as anti-Democratic, and as unworthy of the Democracy—but the plan was adopted—the Cooper Committee sprung into existence under it, and the Wilson-Small Committee, refusing to be bound by it, kept up its organization, and the division of the party was thus rendered inevitable. Seeing the defeat which must result from such a division, I, with many other members of the Cooper Committee, very soon after its organization, and at the first meeting, after Mr. SICKLES' attack upon Mr. SCHELL, proposed a union with the Wilson-Small Committee. Such a union involved the abrogation of the Sickles' plan for the Ward Associations, but it would cement the Democracy, and I advocated it. Mr. SICKLES opposed it. The contest was kept up until the meeting of the State Convention in September. The Cooper Committee sent delegates to the Convention, in the main pledged to oppose a union of the two Committees. The Savage Committee also sent delegates, who advocated the supremacy of the Cooper Committee. To match this defunct organization, a set of delegates was gotten up, known as the People's Delegates, who were *in favor of the union of the two Committees.* The Wilson-Small Committee sent delegates favorable to a union of the Committees. If the Cooper Committee succeeded in being recognized by the State Convention, then a union was impossible. Mr. SICKLES was the advocate of this result. I, as a member of the People's Delegation, did the utmost in my power to prevent the success of Mr. SICKLES, and to urge upon members of the Convention the absolute importance of recognizing neither of the Committees. I desired the Convention to divide the delegation between the Cooper and the Wilson-Small delegates, believing that such a course would harmonize the party, and compel its union under one General Committee. On each side, every power and appliance that party skill or individual influence could bring to bear was exercised. The Convention decided to divide the delegations, as I had desired, and Mr. SICKLES was defeated on every point.

MR. SICKLES MAKES WAR UPON MR. STEPHEN DILLAYE.

Soon after the adjournment of the Convention, Mr. SICKLES took occasion to say to me, "*You have done what you could to defeat me here—I will defeat you at Washington.*"

I have thus developed the causes which led Mr. SICKLES to oppose me. From this period, by direct attack, he opened his opposition to me to you, and ordered you to remove me from office. By indirection, he set a horde of hired spies, and meaner villains, to attack me. Your opposition grew to me in proportion as he spurred your ambition by promises of devotion to your interest. I do not propose to characterize it by epithets. I prefer proving that your treatment of me has not only been cowardly, but infamous. Let me remind you of facts which establish my allegations.

I had suddenly been transformed from a most efficient and valuable public officer, to a suspected and accused subordinate by you, without a word of accusation on your part, or the shadow of information on your part, that my integrity as an officer, or my character as a man of honor, had been questioned.

SECRET OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

That you may see how an infamous act will appear in print, and, in it, discover the reflection of your own infamy, I will narrate the circumstances which brought the information of your equivocations and opposition to my knowledge.

I was, accidentally, informed that J. B. GUTHRIE, your official spy, was privately taking evidence against me. I immediately called on the Collector, and asked that officer if he knew anything concerning it. He replied to me, that he did not. I then sent for the spy himself, and asked him if such was the fact, and he declared to me that it was not.

About two months subsequent to this, a rumor reached me that charges had been preferred against me. I immediately wrote to a gentleman at Washington, enjoying your official confidence, and desired him to call at your office, and learn whether there were either charges or complaint in your department against me. He did as he was requested, and was, unqualifiedly informed that there was not.

This, Sir, was weeks after the charges had been filed in your office.

Supposing that the rumor was ill founded, I paid no further attention to it. Shortly after this, while in Washington on official business, I saw it announced, in a telegraphic dispatch of the NEW-YORK TIMES, that I was to be removed. An item to the same effect, in the Evening [illegible] to me. I then had two official interviews with you, but you did not, in any manner, allude either to complaints or charges against me. The following day I was informed, by a member of Congress, that you had selected my successor. I called upon you at once, and asked you if such was the case. You, then, for the first time, informed me that there were charges on file against me, seriously impugning my official integrity, and that you had selected my successor. I then demanded a copy of the charges. After two days of [illegible], you placed them in my hands.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. DILLAYE.

Now, Sir, what were these charges? where did they [illegible] and who spirited them into accusations?

I answer: Nearly every fact occurred during the administration of Mr. REDFIELD, as Collector, and before you came into office. Two of the main charges have, at my own request, been specially investigated by Mr. DUNHAM, under the direction of Mr. REDFIELD, and found to be utterly groundless, more than six months before you came into office.

A third, gotten up by *your confidential spy*, who though "treacherous without art, and a hypocrite without deceiving," *undertook* "*to find or forge a fact*," charged me with receiving $300 for testifying in a *case* against the Government, and deciding the case by my testimony, when, in point of fact, I was neither sworn as a witness, nor in New-York at the time of the trial.

A fourth, where Mr. Collector REDFIELD and Mr. CHARLES DUNHAM *were conversant with every fact*, made every recommendation, and originated and joined in *every* step complained of.

A fifth, where I was charged by an Israelite with receiving $425 for allowing $125 of damages, when the *mean-souled and skulking Jew, who made the* charge, *certified, in writing, to the allowance before I gave my certificate of its correctness.*

A sixth, when the whole cause of complaint grew out of a mistake, pertinaciously adhered to by a clerk, in which, as a *hired informer*, he insisted that five [illegible] made but six yards, but who was promised, if he would accuse me, and stick to it, that he should be retained in the place he had disgraced.

And thus I might go on, and show each charge to have been an outrage; but, Sir, I shall content myself with saying, that they originated in the fruitful brain of EMANUEL B. HART, with his brother, BENJAMIN S. HART, to act as witness, aided by the informer above alluded to, under the intelligent direction of the virtuous SICKLES. But I pointedly and unequivocally disproved each of the charges by men of the first respectability. The following certificate will doubtless be entitled to some respect, as an evidence of the fact:

SIR: The undersigned, members of the Democratic delegation in Congress, from New-York, state that they have examined the charges and allegations against STEPHEN D. DILLAYE, Appraiser-at-Large, contained in a report of J. B. GUTHRIE, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, under date of Nov. 11, 1857, and also the proofs and papers furnished by the said DILLAYE in refutation of the same; and that, in their opinion, said proofs on the part of said DILLAYE, *fully meet all and every of said allegations against him, and disprove the same.*

They avail themselves of this occasion, also, *to express* their unabated confidence in the character of the said DILLAYE, as a man and as a Democrat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1858.

JOHN COCHRANE, ELIJAH WARD,
JOHN KELLY, JOHN A. SEARING,
W. B. MACLAY, WILLIAM F. RUSSELL,
ISRAEL T. HATCH, HORACE F. CLARK.

To Hon. HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

But, Sir, how have you treated these charges, and the *proofs in refutation of them?*

MR. DILLAYE ON MR. SICKLES.

Did you consult the Democratic delegation in Congress from New-York, either as to the charges, or as to my successor? You did not. You alone consulted DANIEL E. SICKLES. *He, alone, directed and ruled* you. He and you thought it was criminal in me to have borrowed money of importers. While you were consulting your confidant, might you not have propounded other questions in morals to him? and suppose you had *catechised him as to his opinion of a* representative who should make a business of peddling out his vote to the highest bidder? of a man who should forge the checks of a common prostitute, whose pimp he was? of a Representative of the Government of the United States at a foreign Court, who should give a common prostitute, on whose bounty he had lived in shameful concubinage, letters of introduction to respectable people, asking her introduction into diplomatic society? of a man who had been indicted for robbing a Post-office of public letters? of a man who has been turned out of a public hotel, at a well-known watering place, because he had previously consorted at that hotel with a courtesan, whom he had passed as his wife?

In short, of a man who was so lost to honor, respectability, and common fame, as to render him alike callous to the finger of scorn or the frown of innocence?

And suppose such a man had been guilty of, or boldly approved of *all these infamies, would* you, after such approval, select him as the guardian of your conscience, in judging of the character of men, whose integrity in morals you were to decide upon?

But, Sir, I know you assert that Mr. SICKLES had nothing to do with my removal; *but, at the same* time, I know as well that your assertion is not true, else how was it that he named to you my successor, and how was it that more than three months before I was removed he wrote to a gentleman in New-York that I was to be removed, that his friend was to be appointed in my place, and that he was to have the benefit of the patronage of the office.

How, too, did it happen that you selected, as my successor, a gentleman who had been removed by Mr. Collector SCHELL, as Keeper of the Public Warehouses?

I will answer. Mr. SICKLES had been the counsel of Mr. ODELL in the warehouse question. He wanted Mr. SCHELL to be again insulted by you, and he directed you to appoint Mr. ODELL, and you performed *his bidding.*

A PERSONAL INTERVIEW WITH SECRETARY COBB.

But to again resume the question. How did you treat me in relation to the charges and the proofs in refutation of them? The *facts* are a sufficient confirmation of your infamy. I will proceed to narrate them. Having found that the charges were not only infamously but wickedly drawn, after I had fortified myself with proof of the fact, I called on you and stated to you that I *intended attacking the good faith* of Mr. GUTHRIE, in drawing up the charges and demonstrating that they were maliciously untrue. I said to you that I should prefer that Mr. GUTHRIE, who had drawn them, should be present when I criticised *and reviewed them, that he might have an opportunity* of explaining them, if he had any explanation to offer. You said, No; that you did not wish to give any further publicity to them, and presumed that my explanation would be satisfactory. The following day was appointed for their examination. At the hour designated, I presented myself at your office, and at once proceeded to take them up. After an examination of each charge, I pointed out to you the impossibility of the truth of the first; a perfect explanation of the second; the ridiculous infamy of the third; the mean mendacity of the fourth; the willful lying of the fifth; and so on until I had knocked down the ten, and showed that SICKLES, HART, KENNER, and GUTHRIE, had united the force of their lying, and the meanness of their villany, to produce a web of libel that would disgrace the slanders of Billingsgate, add a laurel to the calendar of Newgate. You heard me through quietly, and as if interested; indeed, you evinced feeling enough to deceive me into the belief that you had some regard for the truth, and had an idea of doing me justice.

But let the events, as they occurred, speak for themselves. When I had finished, you took me by hand and said to me, "I will take the papers and examine them carefully, and when I have completed the examination *I will write you the result. You may rest sure of this fact, that your papers shall not be submitted to any one for examination or comment, for I will not, under any circumstances, place them in the hands of any subordinate for examination.*" With this assurance I left you. What did you do? You sent at once for J. B. GUTHRIE, and to consummate his task of infamy, *and yours of mendacious misrepresentation, placed the papers in his hands that he might act as judge in the case, when he had performed already the double part of spy and accuser.*

Thus you willfully attempted to deceive me, when you declined having GUTHRIE present at the time I proposed to continue his charges, and willfully lied to me, when you said to me, "I will not under any circumstances place your papers into the hands of any subordinate," and was maliciously unjust towards me, when, having voluntarily promised me the contrary, after lying to me, you placed the papers, for a report upon them, in the hands of the man who had not only accused me, but whom you knew to be my enemy.

MR. DILLAYE'S OFFERS TO MR. COBB.

I shall now, Sir, proceed to show that you dared not do me justice, and that you were afraid to have the case thoroughly investigated.

In the affidavit, positively disproving each allegation contained in the charges, I did nothing but to meet and rebut the case they made against me, and when I had done this, I proposed a further and more ample means of proving not only that the charges were false and infamous, but that my office had been assiduously and intelligently improved in its entire administration from the day I entered upon the performance of its duties.

Now, Sir, what was this request on my part? It was simply this; I asked to have the charges and the entire administration of my office submitted to THEODORE SEDGWICK, the United States District-Attorney for this district, and who was a stranger to me, and to ROYAL PHELPS, a merchant in the very front rank of the commercial interests of this metropolis and of the nation, in point of intelligence and integrity, with the power to examine witnesses for and against me, and in such a manner that I and my accusers should have the opportunity and right of cross-examination; and I offered, in case they did not find, on the one hand, that I was not only guiltless of the charges, but above suspicion, and, on the other, that I had conducted the office and all its duties with promptness, intelligence, and marked improvement upon its past administration, then that I would submit to being removed without a murmur; and if they found that I was not only free from culpability and suspicion, but commendable in the whole performance of the duties of the office, then that I would resign, owing to the unpleasant personal relations your tyranny and injustice had produced between us. But, Sir, you dared not do me this justice, *for you* knew that it would show your complicity with scoundrels, and the infamous means you were resorting to, under the advice of DANIEL E. SICKLES, to promote your chances at Charleston in 1860.

MR. COBB'S PROPOSITION.

In answer to this you had the effrontery to stultify yourself by a proposition which would disgrace any man of honor, and which could only have originated with a man whose moral perceptions had been wrecked in the insanity of his ambition. You offered, *in case I would resign, to add your official certificate to the fact that I had fully disproved every charge, at the same time saying that if I did not resign, you would remove me, and decide that the charges were not disproved.* This, Sir, was the closing scene which preceded my removal, and added the climax to the infamy of your tergiversations.

I leave an intelligent public to decide whether you in office or I out of office are entitled to the respect of Democrats.

I have thus, Sir, concluded a condensed statement of your official treatment of me. I could darken the picture by facts which I prefer to hold in reserve; but your infamy is sufficiently apparent. Let me now most briefly refer to facts which an outraged public will not long permit to remain concealed beneath the charity of silence.

You entered the Cabinet with an ostentation of statesmanship worthy of the memory of the Duke of [illegible]. [illegible] to place you at the start in a position where you could easily imitate the weakness and surpass the [illegible] of the English secretary.

[illegible]

JOHN B. FLOYD, which Mr. SICKLES has stated, taught you to believe covered your presidential prospects for 1860, you have, from the hour of your inauguration as Secretary, treated their *friends* with a concentration of treachery and meanness which has no parallel in the annals of corrupt and selfish ambition. Under the guise of a faithful servant on guard over the interests of the Treasury; in *fact*, you have systematized corruption; given reward to traitorous spies, and treated Collector SCHELL, *of this City*, with a false-hearted baseness which no language can fitly characterize, or no degree of despotism excuse. Not only this, Sir, but you are a traitor in camp to the very administration upon which you were foisted by the zealous colporteurs of your political importance. Formerly impelled onward by the beautiful visions of a false ambition, you have employed such bastard Democrats as SAMUEL BUTTERWORTH, *Superintendent of the Mint, of this City*; DANIEL E. SICKLES, your Congressional adviser; and JOHN B. HASKIN, the Man-Friday of SICKLES, to strike down one of your associates in the councils of the nation—one of the purest and noblest of Virginia's sons, the *present Secretary of War, JOHN B. FLOYD. Now, Sir,* has not SAMUEL BUTTERWORTH long since filed his application with you for the Collectorship of this port, which AUGUSTUS SCHELL now holds, and does not every one know that he was and is your preferred candidate for that office?

MR. BUTTERWORTH, BEN. WOOD, THE GEORGIA LOTTERIES, AND THE STATE RIGHTS PARTY.

Does not everybody know that SAMUEL BUTTERWORTH was the author of the secret charges preferred against AUGUSTUS SCHELL, and also, of the anonymous letter addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce in the Senate, to which Committee had been referred his name for report and confirmation? Does not every body know that you secretly, through HASKIN and SICKLES, instigated the various committees of investigation, in relation to Fort Snelling and Willett's Point, that you might cast a shadow on the fair fame of the Secretary of War, whom you deemed a formidable rival for the Presidency in 1860, and to drive AUGUSTUS SCHELL from the Collectorship, which you were ambitious to bestow upon BUTTERWORTH?

Had the nefarious purpose of your vaulting ambition succeeded, while you would have destroyed the unity and harmony of the Cabinet, and estranged the Jacksonian Democracy of New-York, you would have inflicted a blow upon the reputation of JOHN B. FLOYD and AUGUSTUS SCHELL, from which their names could never have recovered. But as if to complete this dark picture of party treason and misguided ambition, you have found time under the still confidential directions of DANIEL E. SICKLES to attempt to reform the morals of the State of Georgia, by leaguing yourself with the friends of that paragon of morals in this City, to put down BENJAMIN WOOD, a brother of the Ex-Mayor, a candidate who is to oppose SICKLES *for* reelection to Congress *this* Fall, by an attack on the Lotteries of Georgia, which has had no other effect than to display your weakness, increase WOOD's chance of an election, and enhance the profits of those gambling institutions.

And while with false affection and hypocritical cant, you now express an entire concurrence of opinion with the *State Right's* party of the South, how long Sir, has it been since you addressed a distinguished Democrat, denouncing the leaders of this party in the most violent and vindictive manner, closing your anathema with language like this: "THAT HELL ITSELF DOES NOT CONTAIN SUCH ELEMENTS AS COMPOSE THE LEADERS OF THIS PARTY."

PERORATION.

Seek, Sir, no escape from the truth and effect of these accusations under the false idea that I am actuated by a spirit of revenge. For I am your equal in all the elements which constitute a man and a Democrat in point of integrity or party allegiance. And I hold myself amenable for their proof to every tribunal of justice, and to all the laws of honor. Let not, therefore, your fawning pimps or howling panderers seek from me a redress of your supposed grievances, but become yourself the defender of your reputation if you foolishly deem it improperly assailed.

With distinguished consideration, I am,

Sir, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN D. DILLAYE.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Rejoinder of Messrs. Dillon and Belmont.

SECOND CARD FROM MESSRS. DILLON AND BELMONT.

To the Public.

The card which we had the honor to address to the public on Monday last was devoted to the purpose of showing that the plan 33, adopted by a majority of our colleagues, for the laying of the Central Park, "failed in a remarkable manner to meet the object for which the Park was established, and that the eighteen amendments, proposed by us, would "correct its errors and omissions," and it was hoped that if the discussion proved us to be right, public opinion might obtain from the Board such changes as we alone were unable to accomplish.—We mentioned, incidentally, that "pending the discussion of the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th amendments, and, before any vote was taken on either, and without debating the other fourteen amendments, and without affording us the opportunity of expressing our views in regard to them," the Board passed the resolution which consigned the amendments, *and all others which may hereafter be proposed*, to the consideration of the President and the architect-in-chief, "to report *such* of them to the Board as *their* judgment may determine to be desirable." This incidental statement was made, not for the purpose of showing any incivility to us individually—for incivilities are purely personal, and to be met as the taste, temper, and judgment of individuals may dictate, but for the purpose of showing that the discussion given to the plan and the amendments was not such as to *entitle the final action of the Board* to that consideration which the result of a fair, full and free debate would possibly be entitled to claim. We are surprised to find, by a card of our colleagues, published in the morning papers of this day, that, without undertaking to combat our ideas, or to show that our arguments in regard to the plan, and the amendments were insufficient, they have devoted an entire column to show that we were treated with marked civility, and that we were afforded an opportunity of expressing our views upon all the amendments. Fearing to weary the public with a detail of the inaccuracies of their statement, we propose to dispose of the whole of it by full and complete extracts from the printed and approved minutes of the Board.

"MAY 13—*Resolved*, That this Board will at its next regular meeting, proceed to adopt a plan of the Park, in its general features of entrances, drives, rides, walks and water.

MAY 18—*Resolved*, That plan thirty-three is hereby adopted as the plan of the Central Park, subject to such modifications as may be, from time to time, ordered by the Board."

The hour of regular meeting having arrived, the Board proceeded to the special order, in pursuance of the resolution of the 13th instant.

Mr. DILLON proposed the following modification to plan No. 33, (being the first amendment:)

Pending the explanation of Mr. DILLON of his proposed amendment, Mr. GRAY moved that the subject lay over and adjourn.

MAY 20.—On motion, the Board then proceeded to the consideration of modification of the plan.

Mr. DILLON continued the reading and explanation of his proposed amendments, seventeen in number.

Mr. BELMONT seconded the amendments proposed by Mr. DILLON, *and moved that they be printed on* the minutes and made the special order for the next *meeting.*

MAY 17.—On motion of Mr. DILLON, the Board then proceeded to the consideration of the amendments of the plan proposed by him.

Mr. DILLON having explained his views to the Board on *the first and second* amendments,

Mr. RUSSELL moved that the amendments be referred to the Architect-in-Chief to consider and report thereon to the Board.

"MAY 31.—The Board then proceeded with the consideration of the amendments to the plan proposed by Mr. DILLON.

Mr. DILLON moved that they be taken up at *the first and second* amendments, and voted on by sections.

No objection being made, Mr. DILLON moved that the question be taken on the first section of the first amendment.

Pending discussion of the same," Mr. STRONG offered the following, being the resolution then adopted, which referred the *entire eighteen* amendments to the President and Architect-in-Chief.

The card also states that a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. RUSSELL, GREENE and BELMONT, was appointed at an earlier date, on the 4th of May, to consider "what modifications, if any, to plan 33, adopted by the Board, is at present advisable;" but that "Mr. BELMONT, being out of town, did not meet with the Committee." Mr. BELMONT did not leave town until Saturday evening, the 8th, and the Committee made their report to the Board on Monday morning, the 10th. The printed and approved minutes of the Board, on the 3d of June, contains this statement:

"Mr. BELMONT desired to state that he never received notice of any meeting of the special Committee appointed by resolution of the 4th of May, for the purpose of conferring with the Superintendent in relation to the modification of his plan, and of which Committee he had been appointed a member by the Chair. He did not think it, therefore, necessary to bring this fact to the knowledge of the Board, because he expected to have an opportunity to explain his views before the Commission during the discussion of the amendments of the plan offered by Mr. Dillon, and seconded by him, and which opportunity is now denied, by the reference of these amendments to the President and architect-in-chief."

The card also makes the following statement:

"At the adjournment of this meeting of the Board it was informally agreed that the members should meet at the Park, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the next meeting, for the express purpose of seeing how far the radical changes in the plan proposed by Mr. DILLON were appropriate to the ground. In order to facilitate this study, the Architect-in-Chief took pains to have the leading features staked out and otherwise indicated; and on the 31st five of the Commissioners, (not including Mr. DILLON nor Mr. BELMONT,) occupied the morning in a detailed study of the subject on the ground."

We regret to be compelled to state that we never knew or heard of any such agreement, informal or otherwise, or that the amendments had been staked out or indicated, until we were so informed at the last meeting of the Board, on the 8th of June inst.

We regret that the card of our colleagues has not condescended, by argument to meet our published objections to plan No. 33, or to refute the ideas upon which our amendments were based, which is the only point of real interest to the public in this discussion. They merely state that "many of the amendments were impracticable in themselves from the nature of the ground," and that they would "divide the Park through its entire length by two straight lines of trees."

It is singular that this argument or statement of impracticability, was never made at any meeting of the Board on the discussion of the amendments, and that the Architect-in-Chief, in his elaborate report upon them, makes no allusion to it. We are prepared to prove, at the proper time, if it ever arrives, by the examination of engineers and landscape gardeners of the highest authority, that our amendments are not only entirely practicable, but that if the pedestrians are entitled to such a walk as the amendments propose for "the walk of the Central Park," there is no portion of the Park so suitable for the purpose as the portion designated in the amendments. The other objection, that this "walk" would divide the Park by two straight lines of trees," comes with [illegible]

[illegible] drawing it nearly at right [illegible] by straight lines of trees, but [illegible] below its surface ten feet deep [illegible] spanned by bridges in some, [illegible] in others.

Respectfully,

ROBERT J. DILLON,

AUGUST BELMONT.

Thursday, June 10, 1858.

Police Intelligence.

ARREST OF TWO NOTED BURGLARS—[illegible] CHASE AND REVOLVERS FIRED.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Hanifen, of the Ninth Precinct, observed two young fellows standing at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirteenth-street, whose movements *looked to him very suspicious.* Watching them a short time, he recognized them as Wm. H. Bartlett, alias Curtis, and John Woodhull, two young but noted burglars. Calling Officer Giraud, of the same Precinct, to his assistance, they both set about *"piping" the fellows. The suspected parties in a* few moments started up Seventh-avenue and turned into Fifteenth-street towards Eighth-avenue. They here tried to enter three dwellings—Nos. 137, 149 and 151—by means of false keys, but for some reason their implements would not work successfully, as they were about to make a fourth attempt upon another dwelling, one of them spotted the officers, whereupon they immediately suspended operations and darted across the street towards Eighth-avenue, at the top of their speed. The two officers started after the fugitives, and they had not proceeded far before Officer Overton, of the Sixteenth Ward, seeing the four running, joined in the chase.

The burglars turned up Eighth-avenue, but were overtaken at the corner of Twenty-third-street by Officer Giraud, who proved to be the most nimble-footed of the party. Giraud caught them both by their coat-collars, but by pulling desperately in opposite directions they soon freed themselves from his grasp, when they separated and took different courses, Woodhull keeping strait ahead through Eighth-avenue, and Bartlett heading for the North River. Officer OVERTON gave chase after Bartlett, and when nearly up with him, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, Bartlett turned and fired a pistol at him. Fortunately, the officer saw the movement and was close enough to him to dash the weapon from his hand, thus saving himself from injury. In another instant he had Bartlett grasped tightly by the throat, and the severe pressure of the officer's thumb and forefinger in the regions of his throat, soon quieted a disposition which he at first manifested to resist being arrested.

Officer Giraud, meantime, was hotly pursuing Woodhull. At the corner of Twenty-seventh-street, thinking he might fetch him to, he fired two or three times at him with his revolver, but Woodhull paid no attention to the firing, otherwise than accelerating his speed, and increasing the number of yards between *himself and the officer. When passing the corner of* Twenty-fifth-street, officer Dean, of the Sixteenth Precinct, who had heard the firing of the pistols, made his appearance, and heading off Woodhull, succeeded in arresting him. Had it not been for the timely *appearance of this officer, Woodhull must inevitably* have escaped.

The captured parties were taken directly to the Ninth Precinct Station-house. On each of them was found a pistol, and a quantity of burglars' tools. A *number of their heavier professional implements* they had cast from them in their flight, which were subsequently found. Yesterday forenoon they were taken before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, who ordered their commitment for examination. After their commitment was made out they were conveyed by some officers to the Police Head-quarters in Broome-street, to sit for their daguerreotypes.

The two prisoners are easily recognized by everybody seeing them as brothers, the sameness of features and expression being too marked to admit of scarcely a doubt on the point. They both stoutly deny, however, any relationship. They are fine looking fellows, dress fashionably, and take their arrest with apparent unconcern. Bartlett, *alias* Curtis, has served part of a term in State Prison for grand larceny, but was pardoned out about eighteen months ago by ex-Governor CLARK. His brother in crime, and undoubted brother by blood, has also had a trial of *State Prison life.* He was not fortunate enough to secure a pardon, as his desperate conduct in prison failed to secure the indorsement of the keepers to his application for Executive clemency. It is believed that the recent burglaries in the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Precincts were committed by the prisoners.

INFANT DESERTION.—*Late on Wednesday evening* a Sixth Ward officer found a little boy about 15 months old lying perfectly naked in the alley of No. 37 Mulberry street. He made assiduous inquiries in the neighborhood, but was unable to find any one who knew anything about the little cast-away. The boy was given in charge of the Almshouse Commissioners.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—A quantity of household furniture, to the value of $900, was found, yesterday, at No 112 Grand-street, which, it is alleged, was recently stolen from the store of Mr. H. Christianson, No. 1 Chambers-street. Wm. Osterman, living at No. 112 Grand street, in whose possession the property was found, was arrested, and taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed him for examination.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, June 12.

I.—THE REBELLION IN NEW-ORLEANS—Formation of a Vigilance Committee—The Municipal Government Subverted.

II.—IMPORTANT FROM UTAH—Conflicting Accounts from Salt Lake and the Army.

III.—BRITISH AGGRESSIONS ON AMERICAN COMMERCE—Important Debate in the Senate.

IV.—NEWS FROM EUROPE—The Bulwer-Clayton Treaty, &c.

V.—FAT-MELTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEW-YORK—A Visit.

VI.—THE SPRING REGATTA IN NEW-YORK HARBOR.

VII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—End of the War—The Pen and the Sword—Chances of our Scoundrels being Punished—The New-Orleans Affair—The War in Mexico—Cost of Government and Federal Finances—Private Armed Vessels—The Duel that Didn't take Place—Niggers or Nothing—Adjournment of Congress, &c., &c.

VIII.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

IX.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

X.—SUMMARY OF COMMERCIAL NEWS.

XI.—NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

XII.—CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

XIII.—THE SLAVE-TRADE AND AFRICAN APPRENTICES—Letter from Secretary COBB.

XIV.—THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE—Letter from Postmaster-General BROWN.

XV.—PERSONAL GOSSIP.

XVI.—OBITUARY NOTICES.

XVII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full and accurate reports of the New-York Produce and *Live-Stock Markets corrected* up to Wednesday, June 9—Breadstuff Market—Rice—Hops, &c., &c.

☞ No. 9 of Stephen H. Branch's "Alligator" is out, and can be obtained at all hours, (night and day,) at wholesale and retail, at No. 122 Nassau-st., near Beekman st., and opposite Ross & Tousey's News Depôt, New-York.

☞ A Card.

MESSRS. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.

Have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the public, that having established a manufactory for the production of

FINE SILVER WARE,

They are now engaged in preparing a large and elegant assortment of

TEA SETS, COFFEE SETS, URNS,
TRAYS, SPOONS, FORKS, TUREENS,
VEGETABLE DISHES, CAKE BASKETS, &c., &c.
OF ENTIRELY NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,

the whole of which will be finished and ready for sale

ON MONDAY, THE 14TH OF JUNE,

and to which they respectfully invite the attention of the public. Intending to make this an important branch of their future business, they can assure the public that they will spare neither labor or expense in the production of articles of surpassing beauty and workmanship.

OUR STANDARD WILL BE

as fine as is compatible with durability (as ascertained by actual experiment,) and every article warranted as represented.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
COR. BROADWAY & BROOME-ST.

☞ Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines.

From the American Agriculturist.

For our own family use we became fully satisfied that Grover & Baker's Machine is the best, and we accordingly purchased it.

From the Tribune.

To all of which the *Tribune* says, Amen.

From the Independent.

Grover & Baker's is all that it claims to be.

Office No. 495 Broadway.

☞ Broadway and Bowery.

High Prices!! High Rents!! Low Prices!! Low Rents!!
BROADWAY STORE RENT, $10,000.
Same class store in Bowery, $1,500 to $2,000.
GO THEN
For cheap Carpets, Oil Cloths, Matting, Rugs, Druggets, Window Shades, &c.,
To HIRAM ANDERSON'S famous store, No. 99 Bowery.

☞ Ebenezer Collamore,

No. 493 BROADWAY, below Canal-st., has constantly on hand a large assortment of French, English and India Dining and Tea Sets; Cut, Engraved, and Pressed Glass, of the best quality and latest patterns.

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

"They are the favorites for family use."—*N. Y. Times.* They won the highest premiums in 1857 at the Fairs of the American Institute, New-York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore, &c. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Brown and Silver Grey Colored Straw Hats.—The two prominent colors for gentlemen's wear. For sale by

A. LELAND & CO.,
No. 169 Broadway.

☞ Protection in Warm Weather—

The light and durable
ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS,
Sold by A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery.

☞ A New Perfume for the Season.—Bouquet d'[illegible], extracted from wild flowers of Mexico. Fifty cents per bottle. Prepared by PHALON & SON, No. 497 Broadway.

☞ The Benton Straw Hat, introduced by [illegible] GENIN, No. 214 Broadway.

☞ The Excelsior [illegible] AND [illegible] The Celebrated Straw Hats.

From the time of their introduction, the demand for these [illegible] and favorite styles having been fully up to our ability to manufacture them, having [illegible] any surplus, we feel called upon to say that the [illegible] which we shall be able to finish in time for this season's wants are now going through our works, and will be received by the middle of this month.

[illegible] & CO., No. 45 Broadway.

☞ Ladies' Tour in the Country.—Before leaving the City for your country jaunt, visit CANTRELL'S Boot and Shoe establishment, No. 813 Broadway, and procure your supply of foot covering. His stock embraces everything beautiful required for country use. Ladies, gentlemen and children can select *from it very* advantageously. CANTRELL'S fabrics are of superior manufacture, and his prices the lowest in the City for the best articles.

☞ Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

(Established in 1829.)

Made of the finest and lightest materials; for beauty and durability cannot be excelled.

LORIN BROOKS & SON,
No. 150 Fulton st., opposite Church-st.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Bartholf's Sewing Machines.

Office No. 489 Broadway, (corner Broome-st.)
Send for a circular. Machine-Twist, &c.
Agents wanted. Address Box No 2,891, Post-Office.
"These machines are now in general use.—*Sun. Times.*"

☞ Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.

New and beautiful styles.
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

☞ Beebe & Co.'s Patent, Self-Adjusting Ventilating Hat.—This improvement is applied to our Drab Beaver and Beaver Cassimere, as well as Moleskin Hats, and renders them more cool and easy to the head than any Summer Dress Hat we have ever made. Felt Hats and Straw Hats in great variety.

BEEBE & CO. No. 156 Broadway.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the *application of his famous* Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ *Strangers in town can obtain a correct* Phrenological examination, with a chart and full written description of character daily at

FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

☞ *Buy the Benton Straw Hat, Introduced* by GENIN to-day.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway.

☞ Summer Cooler.

The Benton Straw Hat, introduced by GENIN to day.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway.

MARRIED

BRADEN—MONTGOMERY.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, June 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Peter Stryker, JOHN J. BRADEN and ADELIA E., eldest daughter of Samuel J. Montgomery, Esq., all of this City.

WALES—BROWN.—In this City, on Thursday, June 10, at St. Paul's Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Vinton, CHARLES WALES to MARIETTA, eldest daughter of Charles Brown, Esq., both of this City.

CONSTANTINE—CONSTANTINE.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, June 9, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Wm. J. Frost, JOHN CONSTANTINE to MARGARET, daughter of the late John Constantine, Esq., all of Yorkville, N. Y.

SAMPSON—GREEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 8, by the Rev H. W. Beecher, ALFRED M. SAMPSON to LYDIA S. GREEN, both of that city.

COOPER—MOORE.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 9, by the Rev. James Selden Spencer, JOHN B. COOPER, of Dobbs' Ferry, N. Y., to ELIZABETH C., only daughter of James Moore, Esq., of the former place.

WOLFE—VAN SCHOONHOVEN.—At Troy, on Wednesday, June 9, by the Rev. Dr. KENNEDY, Mr. JOEL WOLFE of New-York, to Mrs. WM. H. VAN SCHOONHOVEN, of the former city.

TILTON—STEBBINS.—In London, on Thursday, May 27, at St. James's Church, Westminster, JOHN ROLLIN TILTON, of Rome, to CAROLINE, youngest daughter of the late John Stebbins, of New-York.

BAKER—CONOVER.—At South Amboy, N. J., on Wednesday, June 9, at Christ Church, by the Rev. Mr. Little, LEWIS C. BAKER to Miss M. R. CONOVER, daughter of Commodore Conover, U. S. N.

DIED.

WHITLOCK.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 9, after a short illness, JOHN W. WHITLOCK, of the firm of Whitlock, Kellogg & Carter, in the 46th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 11th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church, corner of 19th-st. and 5th-av., (the Rev. Dr. Alexander's,) without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

DAY.—In this City, on Thursday evening, May 10, CHARLOTTE E., eldest daughter of Francis W. and Mary E. Day, aged 7 years, 3 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 111 6th-av., without further invitation.

BARLOW.—In this City, on Thursday, June 10, JAMES H. BARLOW, aged 44 years.

The friends of deceased, and those of his brother, Benj. R. Barlow, are invited to attend his funeral, from Market-st. Church, at 3 o'clock, this afternoon.

PHAIR.—In this City, on Thursday, June 10, WILLIAM BOLTON, eldest son of John and Eliza Phair, aged 3 years and 14 days.

Lived to wake each tender passion,
And delightful hopes inspire;
Died to try our resignation,
And direct our wishes higher.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 68 East Broadway.

HUNTINGTON.—In this City, on Thursday, June 10, ALBERT H., son of R. C. H. Huntington, aged 13 years, 11 months and 10 days.

The funeral services will take place at No. 107 East 15th-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

SCHIMMER.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday evening, June 9, at 9½ o'clock, HERMAN SCHIMMER.

His friends are requested to attend his funeral at No. 121 Cole-st., Jersey City, this day, at 3 o'clock.

Earth has no sorrow that Heaven cannot cure.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.

BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of finer quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*

OUR STANDARD of silver is..........950-1,000 parts pure.
The English sterling silver is..........925-1,000 parts pure.
The American and French is..........900-1,000 parts pure.

Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American coin, and 25 parts purer than the English *sterling.* We manufacture our own silver ware, and therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above, which is finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.

N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

REMOVAL.
THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Has removed from No. 108 Broadway to the Marble Building recently purchased by them, and known as

NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
ACCUMULATED ASSETS, $1,500,000.

LIFE INSURANCE effected, and ANNUITIES and ENDOWMENTS negotiated. Medical examiner in attendance at the office from 2 to 3 P. M.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

O
OHIO.
OHIO WINES.
LONGWORTH'S
CINCINNATI WINES.
FREDERICK S. COZZENS,
SOLE AGENT.
NO. 73 WARREN-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
N. Y.

LA FLEUR DE LIS,
LA FLEUR DE LIS,
THE NEW MONTHLY IN FRENCH,
THE NEW MONTHLY IN FRENCH.
IS OUT.
IS OUT.
13 cts. per No., $1 50 per year.
Mailed free on receipt of 15 cts. in stamps.
B. H. LLOYD & CO., No. 348 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.
ARTHUR'S
SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS.
TRADE SUPPLIED
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
E. P. TORREY, NO. 9 PLATT-ST., NEW-YORK.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
FOR SALE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At less than usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN,
Importer, No. 11 Wall st., 2d floor.

OFFICE WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of Water Coolers for offices, counting-rooms, banks, &c. They contain from two to four gallons, and are sold at from $3 to $5 each by

LUCIUS HART, No. 4 & 6 Burling slip.

J. O. HARGER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,
Desk at this office.

THE WAY OF LIFE,
NUMBER EIGHT,
PRICE FOUR CENTS,
IS READY.

DR. LEVETT'S PATENT IMPROVED ATMOSPHERIC-PRESSURE BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—The plate covering the roof of the mouth is dispensed with by a novel and ingenious application of the principle of atmospheric pressure, the merit of which gained it the full commendation of the Patent Office. No. 12 Waverly place, near Broadway.

THE WAY OF LIFE IS OUT.

[illegible]

We invite the trade, [illegible] for Cash or Credit, our [illegible] and complete stock of CARPETINGS,

Of the following manufacturers:
NEW-ENGLAND WORSTED CO.
NEW-YORK TOWN'S LOOM MILLS.
JOHN CROSSLEY & SON.
H. BRINTON & SON.
PARDOE, HOOMANS & PARDOE.
LOWELL CO.
HARTFORD CO.
AUBURN, N. Y.
FELTONS.
PHILADELPHIA.
OIL-CLOTHS
Of all the principal manufacturers.
CANTON MATTINGS.
WORSTED AND WOOLEN YARNS.

Close buyers will find it to their advantage by giving us a call.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments of [illegible].

WM. D. JOHNSON & COMPANY,
Nos. [illegible] Reade-st.,
near Broadway.

ALBERT FREESTONE.
THE COMPANY SUPPLY,
FROM THEIR QUARRIES
at [illegible], New-Brunswick, [illegible]
ALBERT FREESTONE,
of EITHER COLOR,
delivered at any point on
the Atlantic sea-board.

Orders should be left at the Company's office, or addressed, by mail, to the undersigned.

Over two hundred buildings, of the finest [illegible] erected in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., have introduced to the admiring notice of the public the [illegible]

DRAB OR BUFF-COLORED STONE,

admitted by all to have no rival among building materials, in beauty, uniformity of texture, elegance, strength, durability, [illegible] and capacity of architectural effect.

Besides this color, the Company furnish the stone of a LIGHT-BROWN HUE, with a ROSE TINGE. This color has been much used in ecclesiastical structures, and with grand effect. The First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, esteemed by many the finest Gothic building in the United States, is constructed of the Albert Freestone of this color.

The extensive and complete machinery of the Company, at their quarries, the ease of [illegible], and their almost inexhaustible supply of [illegible] enable the Company to execute orders for any quantity, and in blocks of any POSSIBLE size, with the greatest dispatch.

SAML. P. [illegible]
Company's Office, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.,
over the Bank of the Commonwealth,
New-York.

CATARRH.

Dr. GOODALE'S office, for consultation and treatment of Catarrh and its consequences, [illegible], Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and all the derangements arising from this disease is at No. 3 Bond-st., New-York.

The pathology advanced and maintained by the undersigned will commend itself to the judgment of all; and his entire success in the cure of the most formidable types of this malady, is a sufficient guaranty of the correctness of his position.

No. 3 Bond-st., New-York.
R. GOODALE, M. D.

MRS. STEPHENS' NEW WORK.
MARY DERWENT,

Is in press, and will be published on SATURDAY, JUNE 12.

Booksellers, News Agents, and all others, will please send on their orders at once to the Publishers.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

A YOUNG LADY OF AGREEABLE MANNERS, good education, and very pleasing [illegible], desires employment as governess, to take care of children, to attend upon any invalid or elderly lady, to travel abroad or at home, or in any other capacity which would give her the means of support—of which she is now utterly destitute. She speaks French fluently and can teach that together with the branches of an English education. Any person who needs, or can make use of such services at a very moderate compensation, will please address MISS HARRIET BARNES, care of the EDITOR of the NEW-YORK TIMES, who will be happy to give them such information as may be required.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—B. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., No. 108 Bowery, after a course of steady devotion to the cure of consumption for upwards of fifteen years, has arrived at a decisive and unfailing course of treatment for all diseases of the lungs and throat, which has positively cured hundreds of sufferers who had given up all hope. Tubercles on the lungs are as susceptible of healing, if properly treated, as any other disease, and those suffering from these are respectfully invited to call upon B. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., No. 108 Bowery. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Send for a book on consumption, gratis.

THE WAY OF LIFE
FOR THIS WEEK
CONTAINS A SERMON BY
THE REV. RUFUS W. CLARK, OF BROOKLYN,
on
"THE NATIONAL DUTIES OF YOUNG MEN."
NOTICES OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.
REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.
CORRESPONDENCE FROM
KANSAS,
PHILADELPHIA,
BOSTON,
AND OTHER PLACES.
Subscription, $1 50 per year. Single copies, 4 cents.
Address [illegible]
No. [illegible] Pearl-st., New-York.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Among diseases, Dyspepsia and Diarrhoea rank as most difficult to cure. We are pleased to have it in our power to point out a remedy which has proved effectual in many cases, and which we can safely recommend as a certain and infallible cure. It has been the means of rescuing thousands from an untimely grave, and given the glow of health to many a [illegible] and emaciated form. The medicine we have reference to is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. These Bitters, whose virtues are promulgated through the Press, are continually increasing in the favor of the public, and, from the many cures they have effected, have obtained the ascendency over any other preparation before the public.

For sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

CARPETING.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1858, AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.
Are now offering
English Tapestry Brussels at 87½ cents per yard.
English Tapestry Velvet at $1 25 per yard.
English Brussels at $1 10 per yard.
English Ingrain at 75 cents per yard.
Also, a choice assortment of oil-cloths, window shades, lace curtains, and all other goods pertaining to the trade, *at equally low prices.*

APPLETON'S
RAILWAY GUIDE.
SECOND EDITION FOR JUNE
NOW READY.
PRICE 25 CENTS.

An indispensable book for the traveler who wishes to know where and how to travel.

It contains a general map, sixty [illegible] maps, and time table received up to the 8th inst.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

THE NAMELESS HAT.

Having found that the vocabulary of the most prominent names has been exhausted by the trade, we will offer our latest style of Straw Hat WITHOUT A NAME, but can assure our customers that in our style they will find all the advantages to be asked, and being all of ONE COLOR, (not variegated,) we feel every confidence in stating that they are in every respect a perfect gentleman's hat.

For sale by the case, at prices that will be made satisfactory, by A. LELAND & CO.
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METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET,
New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

THE ETERNAL PERFUME FROM THE HOLY CITY.

"Oh! could I but catch that fragrance,
I would ask no other [illegible],
Than that those sweet-scented flowers
Should be coupled with my name."

BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS.

The real FRANGIPANNI PERFUME is manufactured only by Messrs. PIESSE & LUBIN, of No. 2 New Bond-st., London, and they take this opportunity to caution purchasers against imitations, of which there are many. None however, approach in any degree the exquisite fragrance made by P. & L.

FRANGIPANNI. THE PERFUME.
FRANGIPANNI. SACHET.
FRANGIPANNI. [illegible]
FRANGIPANNI. SOAP.
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Sole Agent for the United States,
EUGENE DUPUY, Importer,
No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—Such of the public as are unfortunately suffering from mental or physical debility, from pain, from loss of energy, appetite, rheumatism or any nervous affection, are earnestly requested to call and test the wonderful power over disease possessed by this famous compound. Sold by JOHN PYNE & CO., No. [illegible] Nassau-st.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. $1 per bottle, $9 per dozen. Forwarded to any address.

THE WAY OF LIFE,
NUMBER EIGHT,
PRICE FOUR CENTS,
IS READY.

TO BREWERS, DISTILLERS, RECTIFIERS, GROCERS AND BARKEEPERS.—The most useful book on the subject, scientifically treated, containing 1,000 prescriptions in those branches and the many useful arts, just published at $5 per copy, by the author, Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

THE WAY OF LIFE IS OUT.

CEDAR-LINED TRUNKS.—SUPERIOR SOLE Leather Trunks, Ladies' Dress Trunks, Victoria Hat Cases, and French Traveling Bags. Manufacturer, JOHN BLACK, No. 4 Murray-st.

THE WAY OF LIFE IS OUT.

DRY GOODS.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest,)
Are now opening and offering for sale a fine variety of
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC, AND OTHER PRINTS,
At the lowest market price.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsutta,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS.
Also, an
EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS
From Auction and Private sale.
[illegible] which embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a retail store.

HEALTH!
GRACE!!
AND BEAUTY!!!
Conferred upon the Ladies, by wearing
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
CELEBRATED SKIRTS.
The unparalleled success of the
NEW EXPANSION SKIRT,
(150,000 of which have been sold during the last four months,) has induced the manufacturers to make arrangements that will enable them to produce 200 dozens (2,400 Skirts,) *per day*, during the months of June, July and August.
They also call attention to their
NEW LINEN SUPERIOR SKIRT,
FOR TRAVELING,
which is receiving universal commendation from the Ladies.
They are the sole proprietors of the only
"PATENT ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE"
in use. Beware of the many imitations offered in the market, as they all either infringements or worthless.
They also manufacture over
20 OTHER DIFFERENT STYLES,
with and without the "Patent Adjustable Bustle."
These SKIRTS have been recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY as being *the best article for Ladies' use that has ever been offered to the public.* None genuine unless stamped
"DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,"
"MANUFACTURERS, NEW-YORK."
For sale throughout the United States and Canadas.

A FRENCH MANUFACTURER'S SALE OF ELEGANT NEW MANTILLAS,
Late the property of
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND
And JEAN JACQUES LAMARTAINE,
Will be continued daily,
At the store No. 341 Broadway,
By order of the French Court of Bankruptcy,
at prices merely nominal,
in comparison with intrinsic value.
W. D. ESTERRE, Agent.

DRESS GOODS.
CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT CREDIT.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
CORNER OF
CHAMBERS, CHURCH AND WARREN STS.,
ARE MAKING DAILY ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK of DRESS GOODS, of NEW and DESIRABLE Styles suitable to the season, and at prices that will secure the custom of all Close Buyers who will examine it.

MANTILLAS AND TRAVELING WRAPPERS
Selling off very low.
Ladies will please take notice
That we are closing out the balance
Of our stock of Mantillas and Wrappers
At a very great reduction.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BULPIN'S REMOVAL TO NO. 415 Broadway,
One door south of Canal-st.
Brandreth Buildings.
PUSHER LACE MANTELETS.
REAL LACE MANTILLAS.
SPLENDID SILK CIRCULARS,
BLACK LACE POINTS.
BLACK LACE TALMAS.
BLACK LACE CIRCULARS.
The richest goods at lowest prices.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 415 Broadway,
Brandreth Buildings.

DOUBLE-SKIRT QUILLE BAREGE ROBES.
$8.
Satin striped Organdie Muslin, 1s. per yard.
Great bargains,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LACE DRAPERIES.
CLOSING OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK
At a Wonderful Reduction,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GRANDES NOUVEAUTES IN PARIS.
LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,
PARIS,
35 and 37 Boulevard Des Capucines,
7 Rue St. Arnaud,
And 16 Rue Neuve des Capucines,
have just exposed for sale their
NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON,
comprising
SILK STUFFS,
LACE,
INDIAN AND FRENCH CACHEMIRES,
PRINTED MUSLINS
AND PIQUES,
Fancy Tissues of all kinds,
WEDDING OUTFITS,
MANTLES, BURNOUS, &c.
The extensive aggrandisement of the establishment of LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE have rendered it one of the most extensive in Europe. The warerooms at the present day comprise upwards of thirty saloons, or galleries, having four separate entrances. Being their own manufacturers, their productions are not liable to the extra charges made on account of intermediate agents, and thus this company can afford to offer to the public on terms far more advantageous than any other house. Every article, even the CACHEMIRES, is marked in plain figures.
LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE have established houses at
Lyons, for the manufacture of SILK STUFFS; at
Alençon and Chantilly, for the LACE manufactory;
And at Kachemyr, for CACHEMIRE SHAWLS,
but they have no concurrence for sale in any country whatever.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SUMMER CLOTHING
MARKED DOWN
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
A large selection from this extensive stock has been
MARKED DOWN
At prices to insure their ready sale.
BOY'S SUITS,
JACKETS,
PANTS AND BLOUSES.
Made from all the Summer materials in vogue, in the best manner, AND CUT BY [illegible], whose skill is not surpassed in this country.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE EVERETT HAT
Is distinguished for its entire
NOVELTY OF DESIGN
and
ELEGANCE OF STYLE,
while the peculiar qualities of the
CRITTENDEN HAT
consist in the harmony of its ample proportions with the *quiet colors used in its manufacture, together furnishing a selection*, and completing an assortment in such a manner as proves the correctness of the decision made by the trade, that
EACH IS NECESSARY TO THE OTHER
in supplying the constitutional and inevitable differences of taste existing among gentlemen.
MANUFACTURED FOR THE TRADE BY
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
NO. 45 BROADWAY.

FANCY HAIR PINS AND CACHEPEIGNES
Just received per late steamers, a large assortment, comprising all
THE LATEST PARIS STYLES IN ALL COLORS, IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
Also a large assortment of
DRESS BUTTONS, FANS, TRIMMINGS,
JEWELRY, ACCORDEONS, BRUSHES,
and
PARIS FANCY ARTICLES,
all of which are offered to the trade at low prices. By
HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
No. 27 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

SHADE HOLLANDS,
White, Buff, Green, and Blue,
of all widths,
by the case, piece, or yard,
For sale by
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
Of our own manufacture.
Made expressly
for City retail trade.
Prices greatly reduced.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS.
A large lot of new and very desirable styles
now opened,
and for sale at low prices for cash.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

INDIA PINE-APPLE DRESS GOODS
are only to be found at
[illegible] INDIA STORE, in New York City.
Also, very many other novel articles,
Wholesale and retail at No. 689 Broadway.

RIBBONS,
FLOWERS AND
[illegible] STRAWS,
IN GREAT VARIETY AT L. P. TIBBALS,
NO. [illegible] BOWERY, 3 DOORS ABOVE BROOME-ST.

HILL'S NEW CARPET STORE, NO. [illegible] Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring sts. Housekeepers and others in want of Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, &c., are invited to purchase their Goods at this establishment, where they will find a good selection of beautiful new patterns, never before imported, and which, having been purchased during the pressure, will be sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. The usual assortment of goods kept in the best stores will always be found in great variety at No. [illegible] Hudson-st., wholesale and retail.

DRY GOODS.

BASQUES, BANDS, AND FLOUNCINGS.
5,000 yards Figured Swiss and Lace for Basques
From 34c. to $1 50 per yard.
5,000 Swiss, Mull, and Jaconet Bands, from 31c. to 18c.
Swiss Flouncings, in every width and quality.
Also, a large assortment of Lace, Dotted Swiss and Marseilles Basques selling off at cost.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS FOR SALE, AND STORE TO LET.—The stock is very desirable, and the store 50 feet front—one of the best stands in the City. Apply at Nos. 7 and 9 Barclay-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY, June 11, 1858.
LAST NIGHT BUT EIGHT
of the performances of the peerless Brothers,
GABRIEL, ANTOINE AND JEROME RAVEL,
in America, as they sail in the Arago June 26.
MAZULM, THE NIGHT OWL,
produced expressly for their Farewell Entertainments.
The great antoine in his original character of Macion.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
M. A. Lehmann, Mlle. Marietta Zanfretta,
Young America.
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
M. Marzetti and the Ballet Company.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.
Saturday Afternoon at 2—Last Grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance but one. Saturday Evening at 8—Farewell Benefit of
Miles. FLORA AND JULIA LEHMANN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND OPERATIC MATINEE.
On SATURDAY, June 12, at 2 o'clock.
At the request of numerous patrons of the Opera, will be presented, for this only time, Verdi's grand Opera,
LA TRAVIATA.
Violetta.......................Signora Gazzaniga
Alfred.........................Signor Brignoli
Giorgio........................Signor Amodio
Baron Duphol...................Signor Gasparoni
Admission to all parts of the house..........50 cents
No reserved seats.
Proscenium Boxes..............................$8
Doors open at 1 o'clock; to commence at 2.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee..........................Miss Laura Keene
Directress............................Mrs Bowers
Under the management of Mr. SOTHERN.
BENEFIT OF MATILDA HERON.
MATILDA HERON
In her splendid play of
MATHILDE,
Every night until further notice.
ANOTHER CAMILLE!—ANOTHER MEDEA!
After which the farce, by Buckstone, entitled
A KISS IN THE DARK.
TO-MORROW (Saturday)—Benefit of Mr. SOTHERN.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
FRIDAY—A CONCERT by the pupils of Ward School No 44, in the Fifth Ward, for the purpose of raising funds to replace a piano destroyed by fire on the 12th of February last. Tickets may be had of the school officers or at Burton's Theatre.
SATURDAY—most positively the two last appearances of the Ronzani Troupe of Italian Dancers. In the afternoon at 1. in the evening at 8. the grand ballet of SALVATOR ROSA; Or, The Carnival at Rome—a brilliant success, with new and gorgeous scenery and costumes.
On MONDAY—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Holt.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.
THIS EVENING, June 11, the performance will commence with the farce entitled
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
After which,
THE LAST DAYS OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.
Brigham Young...Mr. Blake | Marian, Miss Mary Gannon
To conclude with
BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager..........A. H. Purdy
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with
WILLIAM TELL.
To be followed by
THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
THE NECROMANCER.
THE DROVER AND HIS DOG.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
FRIDAY, June 11,
Will be acted the drama of
THERESE, THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA.
To be followed by
BLANCHE OF BRANDYWINE;
OR, THE WILD RIDER OF THE SANTEE.
To conclude with the drama of
NICK OF THE WOODS.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. Wood........Proprietor | S. Bleeker..Stage Manager.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
In a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with
A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER,
1,800 FEET LONG
WITH LARGE WORKING STEAMBOAT.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

No. 444 Broadway.
MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELLS.
COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.
LE MOULIN MAGIQUE.
RIVAL TERPSYCHOREANS.
PHAYNIX BROTHERS.
IRISHMAN'S SHANTY.
DRUM POLKA.
MATT PEEL IN NEW SONGS.
Tickets 25 cents. Dr. FA JONES, Agent.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN.
Galleries 10th-st., Broadway.
Will close on Wednesday, June 30.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ANOTHER NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DRAMA!—In which will appear Mrs. Kate Denin Ryan! Prize Model of the new Central Park! The Original Play, TWO LOVES AND A LIFE, with New Scenery, Machinery and Costumes! and will be repeated THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Mr. John Daw, Schoolmaster of Ulverstone, H. Watkins; Ruth Ravenscar, Mrs. Kate Denin Ryan. AFTERNOON, at 3, two pretty pieces. A queer living fish with legs has been added to the Aqua Vivaria. Happy Family, *Perpetual Motion*, enormous Living Serpents, new Waxwork Gallery, &c. Admittance to all 25 cents; children, under 10, 13 cents.

CONCERT AT BURTON'S THEATRE—On FRIDAY, June 11, at 7½ P. M., by the pupils of Ward School No. 44, in the Fifth Ward, for the purpose of raising funds to replace a Piano destroyed by fire on the 12th February last. Tickets may be had on application to either of the school officers of the Fifth Ward, or at the Theatre, on the evening.

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!—THE "Witches' Schottische," price 25c., published by JOHN M. WILLSON, No. 436 Broadway. Dealer in all kinds of musical merchandise.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

LECTURES TO LADIES!
LECTURES TO LADIES!
On Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Heart, EVERY FRIDAY P. M., at 4 o'clock, in Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., by H. A. ARCHER, M. D.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—An adjourned meeting of the corps will be held at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer sts., THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 11, at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for celebrating the 4th of July, the 82d year of American Independence. By order.
H. RAYMOND Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH OR SPANISH LANGUAGE.—TO let, *without board, a furnished front parlor and bed*-room, on the second floor, with gas, water, and privilege of bath-room. $7 per week, tuition included. Address TEACHER, Box No. 160, *Times* office.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I., BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Parental visits always welcomed. Distance, 25 minutes from Peck-slip, by steamboat *Liberty*. Location at the second landing—beautiful and healthy.
JAMES L. THOMPSON, Principal.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, 7 miles from Saratoga Springs. For circulars, address, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.,
the Rev. N. J. SEELY, C. D. SEELY, Principals.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, SEVERAL MONTHS IN THIS country, having resided with talented and affluent families in England and Scotland, as governess, wishes an engagement here as resident, visiting or visited teacher. She instructs in English, French, music and drawing, with other branches of education. She will feel obliged to any parties who will supply her with authentic information regarding good localities for private teaching in the Northern and Western States. Her testimonials are from the Principal of the Normal Institution, Edinburg, Scotland, and from English, French and American gentlemen. Further particulars will be given, and the desired information received, by letter, addressed to Miss DICKSON, No. 2,043 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TUITION desires an engagement as resident teacher in a family. Her course of instruction comprises English, Music, French (which she speaks fluently) and Latin. Best references given and required. Address TUITION, Box 842 Post-Office, New-York.

MUSICAL.

TO CHURCH CHOIRS.—A SOPRANO OF ACKNOWLEDGED ability, and having a superior voice, desires a situation in a church choir, either in New York or Brooklyn. She can read difficult music well at first sight. Address A SOPRANO, Station D., New-York Post-Office.

PERSONAL.

L., I WAITED FOR YOU LAST NIGHT.—If anything has happened to detain you, write me immediately. I shall await you at the same hour and place tonight. Do not forget YOUR OWN LITTLE ARRANGEMENT.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without smoke, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 45 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT TIDY GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation to do chamberwork and [illegible], or chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; is a capable and willing servant; will assist with cooking and washing; wages $7. Also, a good girl of [illegible]; minds a baby; will wait on a lady; sews neatly; [illegible] for the baby; wages $4. Call at No. 216 [illegible].

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNTRY, the latter preferred, for two very smart experienced girls; one as cook and first class washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; are girls who study to please; not fond of changing; understand their business well and willing to work; have the best of City reference from first class families. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY COMPETENT person, as lady's maid and seamstress, in a respectable private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing and ladies' fine muslins; would be willing to assist in chamberwork. Good City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 121 West 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls, with six years' City reference, one as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and fine laundress; no objection to the country for the Summer. Apply, for two days, at No. 360 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, SITuations in the City or country; one is an English servant; can do chamberwork and waiting, or housework in a small family, or do waiting in a respectable boarding-house; the other as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry; wages $7 and $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d st. three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ACTIVE, NEAT and willing girls; one would do general housework for a small family, is a good plain cook and baker; both can do chamberwork and wait or take care of children, and do neat sewing, are careful, and will be found anxious to please; have good City reference, and like the country. Call at No. 120 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO VERY RESpectable Protestant girls, with the best of City reference. One as competent cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer; the other as competent chambermaid and fine washer and ironer or chambermaid or seamstress; prefer living together. Apply for two days at No. 204 6th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; is a good sewer and has no objection to do the chamberwork of a private family, and make herself generally useful. Has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 141 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer, or would do the general housework of a small family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; has first rate City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 218 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse; she has had many years' experience in that capacity, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days, at the Ladies' Depository, No. 882½ Broadway. Has no objection to go in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD SEAMstress and dressmaker; would take care of children or assist in the chamberwork; would go to the country, or travel with a lady; wages no object, if suited. Apply at No. 619 8th-av., between 43d and 44th sts., in the dry goods store, for two days. Superior reference.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE AND COMpetent German girls, situations in City or country—one as cook, washer and ironer or general housework, makes good bread, &c.; the other as neat chambermaid and waitress. They are well recommended. Apply at No. 207 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, INTELligent girl, 15 years old, to assist in housework, care of children, or make herself generally useful; is a neat plain sewer; will try to please; will go for board and clothing, or from $3 to $4 per month. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook and excellent baker; also, a first rate washer and ironer. Unexceptionable City reference given as to character and capability from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress; understands her business perfectly. No objection to the care of a child or to travel; does not be sea-sick; has the best of City reference. A note addressed to A. C. F., Union-square Post-Office, will be punctually attended to for one week.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY FOUR HIGHLY-recommended young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK, washer and ironer, or to do general housework by a respectable, obliging and efficient woman. She has seven years' reference from her last place. She, with others, can be seen until suited at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to wait on a lady, is an excellent seamstress, understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; would have no objection to travel or go to the country; is willing to make herself useful in the house or to wait on children. Call at No. 219 Mulberry-st., near Houston.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and seamstress; perfectly understands the care of a baby from its birth, or would do light chamberwork and plain sewing; no objections to the country. Good City reference given. Call at No. 24 6th-av., in the shoe store.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged Protestant widow woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing and embroider; or as nursery governess; can do up ladies' fine things. The best of City references as to character and capacity. Call or address F. G., 85 East 15th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, hard-working Protestant girl to do general housework, chamberwork or waiting; is a very good plain cook, washes and irons first-rate, and is willing to do all she can for her employer's interest. Apply for JANE, at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn. Refers to her last situation.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required. The best City reference can be given. Has been in one situation six years. Apply at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN ONE FAMILY, CITY or country, by a first-rate German cook, and by an English chambermaid and waiting girl, or to take care of children. Have good references. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, as children's nurse and to do plain sewing; the best City reference; has no objection to go to the country. Inquire at No. 289 West 26th st., third floor, back room.

WANTED.—A NEAT AND OBLIGING YOUNG woman desires a situation; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress, or would do the housework of a family; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as housekeeper, or as chambermaid; no objection to do the fine washing or sewing; has the best City reference from her last employers. Can be seen at No. 203 9th-st., near 2d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby, and would go into the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 366 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID or nurse; has best of City reference; can take charge of a child from its birth; can be seen at No. 175 2d-av., corner 11th-st., her present place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to cook, wash and iron; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at her last place, No. 56 East 16th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse or chambermaid and seamstress. Is fully competent; is willing to go to any part of the country. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do chamberwork and good plain sewing. Two years' reference. No objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 135 Hammond-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, one as cook, the other as waitress; have the best of City reference, and have lived in the best of places. Can be seen at No. 165 East 11th-st., until suited.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to do housework in a small family. Can do embroidery or plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 56 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking and assist in the washing and ironing; good reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 173 West 25th-st., near 8th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, and to wash and iron; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 231 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or would take take care of children. Best references given. Call at No. 176 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A PROtestant woman, who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches. Good City references from her last employer. Apply at No. 88 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A FEW months in this country, a situation to do chamberwork, or to take care of a baby; no objection to go to the country. Inquire at No. 40 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse, and is willing to make herself useful otherwise. The best of City reference can be given. Call at 154 Avenue A, corner 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE AND competent middle-aged Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a first-class family. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 113 11th-st., third story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROtestant girl, in a respectable American family, to do general housework. Inquire at No. 53 Suffolk-st., rear.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF REFINEMENT and education would like to take charge of a widower's house and educate young children, or she would act as companion to a lady, assisting her in housekeeping, in any way not menial; remuneration not so much an object as a comfortable home; unexceptionable references. Address MURRAY, Box No. 172 *Times* office.

WASHING WANTED.—GENTLEMEN'S AND ladies', or family washing, will be done in the best manner by a competent woman. Can give good reference. May apply by letter, or personally, to J. H., No. 288 10th av., in the dry goods store, will be promptly attended to.

ANY LADIES OR GENTLEMEN WHO wish to have washing or ironing done in the best manner, will call at No. 466 2d-av. Can give good City reference from her last place where she lived as laundress.

N[illegible] HEALTHY WOMAN HAVing a fresh breast of milk, wants a baby to nurse. Call at the corner of 27th st. and Lexington-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands French, English and American cooking, and all kinds of made dishes; is able to take the entire charge of the kitchen; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has satisfactory reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 123 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXCEEDINGly smart, intelligent girl, as child's nurse, or for light chamberwork and waiting. Is a most respectable girl; neat in her appearance, sews and embroiders nicely, very fond of children, and for sake of getting into a good family will accept $3 to $4 per month. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as first class cook, washer and ironer, or cook and assist in washing and ironing; has served in the very best families in Scotland and six years in one family here; has most excellent testimonials and references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one to cook, wash and iron, or to general housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 189 East 12th-st., 3d floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; would do general housework in a small family; would go a short distance in the country in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 83 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family; would go in the country for the Summer. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 348 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and nurse for one or two children. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 64 East 31st st., on Friday of this week, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, either in the country or City; has the best of City reference. Apply at No 102 New-Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORthy and competent young man, in City or country, as coachman and gardener; understands his business in every respect; can act as overseer, having had six years' experience South; would take a place as porter and drive a wagon in any wholesale or retail store. Best of references. Apply for four days at No. 307 Bowery, or address by letter to M. L., Box No. 115, *Times* office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man who thoroughly understands his business as groom and driver; can furnish most undoubted reference as to honesty, sobriety, and trustworthiness, and capable of undertaking the care of horses and carriages. By addressing a note to N. N. Box No. 191, *Times* office it will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED young man, a native of Switzerland, a situation as coachman, groom, or waiter; is fully competent to fill either station; understands the care of horses perfectly; speaks French and English fluently; will be found careful and equal to his engagement; distance or location no object. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant who understands his business perfectly; is a good and careful driver and knows the City well. Has the best of City reference from his last and former situations. No objection to the country. Can be seen at J. DISNEY'S Saddlery, No. 125 4th-av., for two days, or address W. M. C., Box No. 196, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, groom or hostler, by a man who understands his business, and is well recommended for character, capacity, &c. He is a Frenchman and speaks the English language fluently. Apply at No. 41 Howard-st., one door East of Broadway, first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADdress employment; is well acquainted with the following work: Gardening, coach driving, carriage cleaning, cow milking and farming work in general. In last place two years. A few lines to M. J., Box No. 228, *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY AN active young German, speaking English; is single and a Protestant; is thoroughly competent as a driver, and fully understands the management of horses; also, competent to assist in the garden, if required; references unexceptionable. Address J. K., at No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man that understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is willing to work in a vegetable garden or make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Best of reference from gentlemen in this City. Can be seen until engaged, by addressing J. C., Box 167, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, OR waiter in a private family; can give the best of City reference from his last employers; can fill either situation so as to give perfect satisfaction. Address L. B., Box No. 178, *Times* office, or No. 4 Horatio-st., near the 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS COACHMAN AND dressmaker, by a young couple without any incumbrances; of genteel appearance and address, who well understand their business, and can produce the highest testimonials from their last places. Apply or address U. G. E., Trunk Store, corner of 13th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, as coachman and groom in a respectable private family, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, is a good and careful driver and can be well recommended from his last employer. Address A. J., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, as coachman and groom, in a respectable family, who thoroughly understands the management of horses; is a good careful driver, and can be well recommended from his last employer. Address A. J., Box No. 160, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a steady, sober man; is a good, careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference for the last two years. Address J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter or fireman in a hotel or respectable saloon; is well acquainted with steamboilers. Good City reference from last place. A note to M. J., Box No. 220, *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND COMpetent man, a situation as coachman, in a private family; can give City reference from his last employer, with whom he has lived for several years. Address T. H., Box No. 181, *Times* office, or No. 281 6th av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young man—a Scotchman; married; in a private family; the wife as seamstress. Has no objection to the country. Both can give the best of City references. Call, or address, D. T., No. 30 Bleecker-st., corner of Mott.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man, as coachman, groom, or gardener; is a good groom and careful driver and is willing to make himself generally useful. Has the best of City reference. Address R., box No. 161 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a respectable young man. Has no objections to the country. Good City and country reference. Address J. F., box No 173 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, a German, who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of City reference. Address G. S., Box No. 183, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN ANY respectable business, by a middle-aged man, who is willing to work. Inquire at No. 272 2d-av., room No. 6. Wages not so much an object as a good place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PROTESTANT, a situation as waiter in a private family or some country hotel. He can produce the best of City references. Address D. D., Box No. 177, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY MAN, as coachman, and would do plain garden work, and be useful around. Can be well recommended. Address R., Box No. 171, *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent druggist; has good reference; no objection to the country. Address M. W., care of Riker & Berrian, No. 353 6th av., for two days.

HELP WANTED.

VARNISH MANUFACTURER WANTED, by an established Boston house who is fully competent to make copal varnish of all grades and qualities; honest, temperate and faithful. Such a one will be paid a liberal salary. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. HENRY RUDEX & CO., No. 105 William-st., New York, or address Box No. 841 Post office, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—FACTORY HANDS.—A FAMILY OF five or six children, in a cotton factory in New Jersey; steady employment given. Call on WORTENDIKE BROTHERS, No. 65 Warren st.

WANTED—ENGRAVERS. THE BEST OF WORKmen only need apply. Good letterers preferred.
TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway.

WANTED—A DRY GOODS SALESMAN, AT NO. 467 8th av. Good reference required.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish at MORRIS CONNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway. Also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, laborers, at this, or the branch office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants immediately, can now obtain abundance of good, civil, capable help, either German, Scotch, American, Welsh, English, &c., at the large Institute and Home, No. 128 11th st., corner of 6th-av. N. B.—It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOTICE TO NEWS AGENTS.
NEW-YORK MERCURY.
All country dealers who are unable to obtain full supplies of the MERCURY, together with an abundance of show bills and circulars, should send their orders at once to the General Agents,
HENDRICKSON & BLAKE,
Packers and forwarders of all the daily and weekly newspapers, &c., No. 107 Nassau st., corner of Ann, N. Y.

STRANGERS VISITING NEWPORT, R. I., the coming season, will find at TILLEY'S newspaper depôts, No. 128 Thames-st., the New-York *Evening Times*, *Express*, *Tribune* and *Herald* also the various weekly newspapers and magazines, London *Illustrated News* and *Punch*, with a good assortment of stationery. Subscriptions taken for the New-York dailies for any length of time, and the same delivered in nearly every part of the city.

STATIONERY.

[illegible]
Stationers, Printers and Blank-book Manufacturers, No. [illegible] Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—NO. 114 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Elegant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, single or in suites, with bath, gas and closets. Private table, if desired. Terms reasonable. Dinner at 6½ o'clock.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE ROOMS TO LET with board, on the most reasonable terms, within five minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall st. Ferry. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—One or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with a pleasant room and the comforts of home, in a private family. The house is most delightfully situated, having a fine view of the Bay; the neighborhood unexceptional. The most respectable references required. Address S. C., Box No. 2,071 New York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board with a private family near Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 24 High-st.

BOARD AT HOBOKEN.—DELIGHTFUL rooms, fronting the Bay, with board, may be obtained by applying at No. 1 Hudson-terrace, fronting the Ferry.

TO LET, FURNISHED ROOMS FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—A private family occupying a neat three-story house, in an agreeable and convenient location, desires to let the following rooms: the back parlor on the first floor, furnished as a bedroom—the occupant will virtually have the entire floor—rent $6 per week; the front room on the third floor, $3 per week; and two hall-bedrooms, $1 50 each, per week. Breakfast if required; references exchanged; the house has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 143 East 12th-st., one door from 2d-av.

HOBOKEN—BOARDING—FURNISHED ROOMS, with partial board, in a respectable and quiet family. Reference required. Apply at Mrs. CHAMBERLIN'S, No. 3 Hudson-st., four doors from the Park Hotel, and near the Hoboken Salt Water Baths.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 106 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NO. 36 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., near Madison-square. Suites of rooms and single rooms to let, in a newly furnished first-class house. Also, a back parlor and room suitable for a physician's office. Parties with children need not apply. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman (who dines in New-York) and his wife with two children, 9 and 5 years of age with a nurse, in a genteel family, where there are few or no other boarders, within a mile from the Fulton Ferry. Address LIVINGSTON, Box No. 196, *Times* office.

A RARE CHANCE.—PART OF A FIRST-CLASS house to let, with the free use of a piano. Rent taken out in board, &c. Apply at No. 57 West 27th-st., from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M. A French family preferred.

ROOM WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN—a large and handsome room on the second floor with bath and water-closet, fronting Union Park, west side of the square. Address W. W., Box No. 128 *Times* office.

A BEAUTIFUL BACK PARLOR AND A third-floor front room to let, with board, in a small private family; house furnished with modern improvements. Inquire at No 175 West 37th-st., 6th door east of 8th-av.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms with board for single gentlemen and gentlemen with their wives. Terms moderate.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECond floor can be obtained in the large elegantly-finished brown-stone houses Nos. 55 and 57 West 23d st. Also, single rooms; house contains all the modern improvements; terms reasonable. Dinner at 6 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE room than they want, can accommodate two or three gentlemen with pleasant rooms and partial board, at No. 100 East 22d st. Gas and bath, &c.

NO. 44 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE—Board, with rooms furnished or unfurnished. Terms moderate. Reference exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINED, with or without full or partial board, at No. 6 Brevoort-place.

HOTELS.

ALLYN HOUSE—HARTFORD, CONN.—THE Allyn House is an entirely new structure, built of brick and free-stone; the rooms are large, airy, and convenient; the halls are spacious, and the whole establishment is completely furnished with all modern improvements. In location, it is unsurpassed. The site is at the corner of Asylum and Trumble sts., commanding an extended view over the City and surrounding country, and is within five minutes' walk of the Dépôt, State House, and new Park. Travelers will find this a most desirable house to stop at, and every provision will be made for their comfort and convenience.
CHARLES DEVENS, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS,
OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.
The proprietor of the AMERICAN HOTEL respectfully informs his old patrons, and all such as desire fine healthy air, beautiful scenery, good fishing, fine rides, and the eradication of chronic and cutaneous diseases from their system, by the use of the
SULPHUR WATER OF RICHFIELD SPRINGS,
That he has very much enlarged and improved his hotel. Several large airy bed-rooms and sulphur baths have been added, so that his hotel is in all respects equal to the best, and his charges most reasonable.
Richfield Springs is some 1,800 feet above the water, in a valley amid surrounding mountains, only sixty miles west of Albany, thirteen south of Herkimer, in the immediate vicinity of the beautiful lakes of Otsego and Schuyler; in fact, there are five lakes, abounding with fish, within one hour's ride of the American.
Visitors will always find private conveyances at Herkimer station, or they can avail themselves of the daily stages which convey the mail to Richfield Springs, so that parties visiting the Springs can leave the City of New-York in the evening boats and reach the Springs on the afternoon of the next day, and those leaving by morning cars reach it on the same day.
WM. P. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.
This well-known Summer Hotel will be opened for the reception of visitors on June 29. The proprietor is ready to furnish families with rooms for the season on moderate terms, and would respectfully invite those in want to call and examine his rooms before making engagements elsewhere, or apply by mail to the subscriber.
J. G. WEAVER.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY HAVING A house delightfully situated, within a few hours' distance of the City, is desirous of meeting with a party who would loan her $160, and as an equivalent, rent a beautifully-furnished suite of rooms. Southerners or strangers visiting the City, would find this a delightful Summer residence. Address, stating where an interview can be had, Mrs. LESLIE, New-York Post Office.

BOARDING.—GOOD, PLAIN, GENTEEL BOARD offered at Wilton Cannon's Station, Conn.; the location is healthy, elevated, surrounded by extensive grounds and beautiful scenery, situated on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, very near the depot; communication with the city twice a day; board $3 50 per week; washing extra. Address Mrs. W. A. BULL, Wilton Cannon's Station, Conn.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, is now opened for the reception of boarders; is most desirably located, having extensive grounds, commanding views, and of convenient access to the City. For further particulars, inquire of SCOTT, WISNER & CO., No. 112 Pearl-st. S. L. COMPTON.

ONE HOUR FROM THE CITY—THREE MINUTES' WALK FROM DEPOT.—Parties desiring board in the country may hear of quarters suitable for one or two first-class families and several single persons, by addressing a line to PURE MILK AND SWEET BUTTER, Box No. 179, Times Office.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED at a farm-house within five minutes walk of Chappequa Dépôt on the Harlem Railroad. Apply to J. G. HAVILAND, No. 191 Chambers-st., New-York, or on the premises, to R. S. HAVILAND.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—The proprietor will open the above house on the 20th inst., for the reception of guests. A few desirable rooms are yet disengaged. H. BLAKE, *Proprietor*.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

BOARD IN SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—CAN be had at a farm-house. For particulars, apply to Mr. GEORGE HILLS, No. 65 Nassau-st.

AGRICULTURAL, &C.

SYRACUSE FIRST PRIZE MOWER.
Don't fail to examine the BUCKEYE, (Aultman & Miller's Patent,) which has important advantages over all other
MOWING MACHINES.
Dépôt in New-York,
SEARS, ADRIANCE & PLATT,
No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

HAY CUTTERS—THE BEST IN USE, FOR SALE at the factory foot of East 24th-st., and No. 17 Platt-st. Hay Cutters of all kinds repaired as good as new. HOVEY & BROTHERS.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

DANDELION COFFEE.
DANDELION COFFEE.
WRIGHT GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., only manufacturers of the Pure Dandelion Coffee, so useful in cases of general debility. Also, sole agents for Bohler's and Hummell's Philadelphia Essence of Coffee.
DANDELION COFFEE.
DANDELION COFFEE.
DANDELION COFFEE.

260.—TEAS—TEAS, GROCERIES 260 AND PROVISIONS.—IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—It is now generally conceded that the GREAT CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE is the cheapest cash store in the City of New-York, where the choicest Teas, the finest Groceries, and the largest stock to select from, are always on hand. Country merchants, up-town families and the public in general, should consult their own interests and buy their goods where they can get them cheapest and best.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Choice Teas, fine Groceries, &c.,
No. 260 GREENWICH-ST., cor. Murray-st., New York.

CHOICE ENGLISH BREAKFAST CONGOU in chests and half chests. The best imported for many years. For sale by J. & W. GEERY, Nos. [illegible] Broadway and [illegible] Canal-st.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of full information sent free by mail.

TO LET.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT, FOUR-STORY HIGH basement and under-cellar house, No. 36 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-park; it has all the latest model improvements; rent low. Inquire on the premises for the keys, of P. W. JUNKER, No. 104 same street, or No. [illegible] William-st. One-half will also be let to a respectable family.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. [illegible] Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 WARREN-STREET, 2d door from Broadway, with immediate possession. Inquire 1st floor, upstairs.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A SUITE OF rooms, in 9th av., near 22d-st. Rent moderate. Inquire at No. 150 9th av., corner of 21st-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE PARK-BANK BUILDING, Nos. 2 and 6 Beekman-st. Some very desirable offices at reasonable rents. Apply in the Bank.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON GATES-AV., Brooklyn, convenient to Fulton av. car route. One of the most healthy and desirable locations in Brooklyn. The house large size, nearly new, and built without regard to expense (by the present owner) in modern style, furnace, baths, wash basins, &c. The furniture is all nearly new, and in the latest style; the grounds consist of about six lots, handsomely laid out and planted with flowers, shrubbery and vegetable garden; also, a large, convenient stable on the premises, and about one acre of land near the house now used as a cow-pasture. The property must be seen to be appreciated. Rent low to a desirable tenant, for one to three years. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The entire dwelling part over the new Bull's Head Bank, corner 3d av. and 24th-st., consisting of 24 large, airy rooms, on three floors, high ceilings, and finished with all the modern improvements complete, such as gas fixtures, hot and cold water, bath rooms, ranges, &c. &c.—a very desirable location for a large family, or a genteel boarding-house. Rent $1,000 per annum. Also for sale at half price, one of Herring's large safes, in perfect order. Apply at the Bull's Head Bank.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE NO. [illegible] WEST [illegible]th-st., opposite the Theological Seminary grounds; has all the modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, speaking tubes, &c.; family going to break up housekeeping, consequently will be rented very low—not more than $[illegible] per annum. Possession given immediately. Inquire at the house, or of H. M. COOL, No. [illegible] West st., corner Dey-st.

HOTEL TO LET—THE CLERMONT HOUSE, New-York, corner of Murray-st. and College-place, situate in the centre of the dry goods trade, and half a block from Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, completely finished for hotel purposes. Will be rented on a lease of five or ten years. For particulars, inquire of J. J. ASTOR, Jr., No. [illegible] Prince-st., or HENRY DAY, No. [illegible] Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

TO COAL COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—To let, 12 or more lots of ground on a bulkhead, (with no street intervening between said lots and the water,) so that material of any kind can be landed without cartage; situated foot of 37th and 38th-sts., North River. Apply to WM. H. RIBLET, at the Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company, corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st., or GEO. COLYER, No. 48 10th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.—A four-story English basement house, situated in 19th-st., handsomely furnished and in perfect order, will be let at a low price. Apply to E. & F. H. SCHENCK, No. 28 Nassau-st.

TO BE LET—THE BUILDING SITUATED IN front of Washington Market, and known as No. [illegible] Vesey-st. Also three upper lofts of No. [illegible] Broadway, extending to New st. Apply at No. 348 Broadway, in room No. 5, to GEORGE JONES.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

464 LOTS IN JERSEY FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGE.—These lots are only eight blocks from the Cunard steamship docks; consequently well located for buildings, or for coal or other yards. They contain about forty acres in one plot, with an extensive water front, and will be sold at a great bargain, or exchanged in part for good railroad bonds or a stock of dry goods. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 32 Nassau-st., where the maps can be seen. This property offers a rare chance for investment or speculation, and is increasing in value faster than any property in this vicinity.

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS, OR TO EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—The block of ground between 147th and 148th sts., 11th and 12th avs., with the water-right belonging to it, being close to the station of the Hudson River Railroad, at 151st-st., covered with fine shade trees, and commanding one of the finest views of the river from any part of the island. It is equally well adapted for a gentleman's residence or an investment. Title indisputable. For further particulars apply to FIELD BROS., No. 10 Exchange-place, basement.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE SPACIOUS brown-stone, four-story and basement house No. [illegible] Clinton-st., Brooklyn, containing three parlors and twelve sleeping rooms, replete with every modern convenience; it is one of the best built houses in the City, and will be sold at a bargain. Also the lot adjoining, 25x100 feet. Apply to PIKE & GALPIN, Counselors-at-Law, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, A TWO-STORY AND basement cottage house, with extension, pleasantly situated in Franklin-av., Brooklyn, second house from DeKalb-av., West side, containing 10 rooms, gas, &c. Apply to J. TILTON, No. 39½ South-st., New-York, or on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—GENTEEL THREE-STORY basement and cellar brick house and lot, north side 49th-st., first house east of 3d-av., with all modern improvements. But little money required. Apply to Mr. SEARS, on the premises, or A. M. BURR, counselor-at-law, No. [illegible] Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—TO LET—a pleasantly-situated residence, with fine lawn, fruit and shade trees, on Bergen Hill, on stage route, within three-quarters of an hour of the city, stages passing every 15 minutes,—fare 6 cents; house contains 9 good rooms, besides kitchen, cellar, and 3 attic bedrooms commanding fine view of New-York Bay to Sandy Hook; good stable, &c., on the place. Rent low, and furniture sold at a bargain. Address J. T., Box No 78, Post-Office, Jersey City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—On the banks of Harlem River, 30 minutes from Peck-slip, by steamboat, every hour, for [illegible] cents; house has thirteen rooms, furnished, and furniture for sale; stable in rear; garden planted with five lots, and filled with small fruits. The whole will be sold with one to twelve lots. Possession immediately. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d av., corner 123d-st., Harlem.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FOR the Summer or until the 1st of April next, situated one and a half miles from Tuckahoe Dépôt, on the Harlem Railroad, Westchester County; containing eight rooms, with pantries and cellar, barn, carriage-house, garden planted, and plenty of fruit of all kinds, and about fifteen acres of land. Apply to JAMES L. MORGAN, No. 43 Fulton-st., New-York, or to Mr. BABCOCK, at the Dépôt.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—One of the most delightfully-situated houses in Audubon Park, 5 minutes' walk from the 152d-st. Station of the Hudson River Railroad, and 5 minutes from steamboat landing. The house contains 11 rooms, besides kitchen, &c., with barn and other outbuildings all complete; good garden, fine shade trees, &c.; about an acre and a half of land, with 120 feet frontage on the river. Apply to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, No. 51 Exchange-place.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, on the east bank of the Hudson, a few miles above the Highlands, consisting of one hundred acres, the whole or half of which, with or without the buildings, will be sold or exchanged for good productive property (not much encumbered) in the City of New-York. Neighborhood one of the best on the river. For particulars, apply to C. R. SWORDS, Esq., No. 67 Chatham-st., corner of Duane, up stairs.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT, ON the East River, at Ravenswood, L. I., twenty-five minutes by water, from Peck-slip, with or without furniture. The house has seven rooms, with a large hall and portico, on the first floor. It is well located. Lawn covered with forest trees, a garden with fruit trees; a coach-house attached to the premises, if desirable, will be let also. Address Y., box No. 63 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE FIRST-class dwelling, situate on the Crescent, at Astoria, with barn and two acres of land, and garden now planted. The house has fifteen large rooms, with all the modern improvements, except gas. The land is high and stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. Apply to WM. M. WHITNEY, No. 65 Pine st., or J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE AT STAMFORD, Conn., near the Episcopal church, a short distance from the railroad dépôt; ground 70x100, house 9 small rooms, ceilings low, but very pleasantly located, and is in good repair throughout. Rent $150. Apply to SAMUEL HOLMES, No. 711 Broadway, or to Mr. SANDS SEELY, Stamford.

TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., FOR THE Summer season or longer, if desired, the mansion house containing ten rooms, and kitchen attached, with the furniture in said house. For particulars, inquire of JOHN WRAY, No. 483 Broadway, or of DEBORAH SAIRS, the proprietor, on the premises.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT VERY LOW, at Yonkers, on Warburton av., a fine brick residence, with half acre of ground attached, carriage-house, good well, fine shade, and gas in; five minutes from dépôt. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN ASTORIA—Eight minutes' walk from steamboat landing. The house contains twelve rooms, well furnished, gas, water, &c., and has a stable attached. Will be rented for six months with, or twelve months without furniture. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 27 Gold-st.

HOUSE TO LET AT FLUSHING, L. I.—Furnished or unfurnished; very pleasantly situated, near the Railroad Dépôt. Apply to JACOB H. WHITSON, Main-st., or JOSEPH WILLETS, No. 313 Water st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF MILES FROM Mamaroneck dépôt, New York and New-Haven Railroad—the old homestead farm of Nathaniel Brown, Esq., deceased, containing 125 acres of fine land, (about 30 acres woodland,) two good apple orchards, cherries, pears, and a large variety of small fruits. The dwelling is two story, frame 35 by 44, handsomely situated, well built and in good order. The barn, stables, carriage-house, &c., are large, convenient, and in good order. Apply to JAMES BAXTER, on the premises, or to F. G. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey court.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 50 acres, with English cottage, fruit, &c., near Geneva and Seneca Lake. Apply to B. SLOSSON, 40 Wall-st.; or J. H. WOODS, 31 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

Bangs, Brother & Co., Auctioneers.
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 11,
Commencing at 10 o'clock,
SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS CONTINUED.

The remainder of Oil-Paintings (as per Catalogue, commencing at Lot No. 206,) will be sold THIS DAY after which about 100 Choice Paintings, not on stretchers, needing only to be restored to make them very valuable, will be sold to close the consignment.

By BANGS, BROTHER & CO.,
Trade Sale Rooms,
No. 13 Park row.

Geo. A. Leavitt, Auctioneer.
BY GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.,
TRADE SALE ROOMS
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White st.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, June 15,
Commencing at 5 o'clock.

Law Books at Auction—Catalogue of a large assortment of valuable standard Law Books, together with a rare collection of works on English and American History, [illegible] a great variety of English and American [illegible] Treatises, Reports, &c., among which may be found the works of Coke, Blackstone, Chitty, Angell, Story, &c.; complete Reports of the various United States Courts; Howard's, Ware's, Peter's, &c.; Johnson's New-York Reports, 20 vols.; United States Statutes at Large, 8 vols.; Petersdorff's Abridgement, 15 vols., &c., with [illegible] scarce and valuable old Law Books. Also the Parliamentary History of Great Britain 24 vols.; Rapin's History, 21 vols. illustrated; Bancroft's History, 6 vols., and many very desirable Miscellaneous Books, suitable for Lawyer's Libraries. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

Daniel [illegible], Auctioneer.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.—Large sale of all the elegant rosewood, satinwood, oak and mahogany furniture, ornaments, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., contained in the large five-story residence No. 23 Clinton-place, in 8th st., between Broadway and University place, THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely. The following is a partial description of the goods contained in the house, viz.:

In the basement are tapestry carpets, oak extension table, buffet and chairs. China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut-glass ware, silver plated tea-sets, forks, spoons, casters, &c., *together with all the kitchen utensils* belonging to the house.

The parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, three [illegible] carved rosewood *parlor suites in satin brocade*, solid rosewood centre, side and pier tables; corner and wall etageres, pier and mantel glasses, mantel ornaments, such as figures, classical groups, rich embroidered lace window-curtains, French plate pier and oval glasses, easy, reception and recumbent chairs; meritorious oil-paintings, bronze gas fixtures, rosewood library and secretary bookcases, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, pearl keys and fruit; ladies' work table, music cabinets, together with an infinite variety of works of art and decorations, too numerous to mention.

In the chambers are superbly-carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and commodes, wardrobes, Psyche glasses, couches, cottage chairs, side and dressing tables, fine hair mattresses, spring beds, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, curtains, shades, &c.

The upper stories are furnished with fine mahogany single and double bedsteads, and the corresponding furniture to match. Also two very superior suites of richly-enameled bed-room furniture. Catalogues to be had at the house only. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in brocatel and plush, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands and commode, rosewood and mahogany *centre tables*, easy chairs in leather, rosewood marble-top washstands, rosewood etagere, mahogany chairs and rockers in hair-cloth, mahogany, oak and black walnut office desks, together with a general assortment of crockery and glass-ware.

Richards Kingsland, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.—SALESROOM NO. 158 BROADWAY.—FRIDAY, June 11, at 10 o'clock at the auction room without reserve, hardware, cutlery, brushes, pistols, percussion caps, plated ware, chalk and fish lines, planes &c., &c. Also for account of whom it may concern, 100 gross of porcelain door, shutter and drawer knobs, finger and door plates, &c., assorted. *An invoice of saddles, harness*, bridles &c. 126 dozen enameled saucepans; 215 gross chisel handles; 5 barrels tailors' box irons; 48 iron mirror frames; a lot grain shovels, &c., &c.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A FAMILY WISHING TO avoid an auction will sell at private sale, their parlor and chamber furniture, which is nearly new, at a great bargain for cash—Rosewood parlor suites in satin coverings; elegantly carved rosewood piano, 7-octave; superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, &c.; carpets, and a general variety of articles useful to genteel housekeepers. Call at convenience, for three days, at No. 128 West 22d st., between 6th and 8th avs.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Pianos to rent.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAINES BROTHERS, AT their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d av., corner of 21st st., have at all times an assortment of their celebrated Pianos of various styles, carved and plain, which they offer on liberal terms to suit the times.
HAINES BROS.

THESE PIANOS TO LET, new and second-hand, and sold on INSTALLMENTS as above. J. M. PELTON

FIFTY PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS and Harmoniums, new and second hand, for sale or for rent, at very low prices; a rosewood melodeon for only $30; piano stools, with plush top and iron screw, new style, only $3 50 each; every sheet music and music book publication issued in the United States, constantly for sale at wholesale or retail. New music issued daily. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the grand arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

RARE BARGAINS.—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand pianos at [illegible]. New rosewood 6¾ octaves in elegant cases, at $[illegible] and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H. CHAMBERS, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—THE STOCK OF A MANUFACTURER declining business for sale, at less than wholesale prices; 6½, 6¾ and 7-octave, rosewood cases, very rich in tone and light elastic touch, fully warranted. Apply at the Piano Bazaar, No. 424 Broome st., a few doors east of Broadway, second floor.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE CARVED case piano-forte will be sold at a very great bargain for cash; warranted a perfect instrument and unequaled in tone. A second-hand piano taken in exchange. Apply to A. WEGER, 156 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

BANK NOTICES.

BROADWAY BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 8, 1858.—At the Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, held on the 8th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly chosen for the ensuing year:

Francis A. Palmer,
John Bodine,
John B. Harris,
Holmes W. Wells,
Francis P. Schoals,
Thomas Gardiner,
George W. Platt,
John B. Lawrence,
John S. Roberts,
George C. Peters,
Francis P. Furnald,
Charles Burkhalter,
Joseph Rudd,
John T. Fisher,
William A. Hall,
James Irwin,
Daniel Devlin.

And Frederick Tracy, George [illegible], and Nehemiah Wilson, were chosen Inspectors of the next ensuing election. At a meeting of the Board, subsequently held, FRANCIS A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Artisans' Bank, New-York, May 11, 1858.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD AT the Banking-House No. 117 Nassau-st., on the 10th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

NATHAN C. PLATT,
FRANK VINCENT,
JAMES C. DERBY,
WILLIAM PHELPS,
ASAHEL JONES,
JOHN M. DAVIES,
WILLIAM J. TODD,
HENRY A. DENNISON,
ELIJAH HOUGHTON,
JOHN H. BROWNING,
PETER BALEN,
ABEL F. GOODNOW.

And for Inspectors of the next Annual Election Zebedee Ring, George Gault and George Briggs. At a subsequent meeting of the Board NATHAN C. PLATT, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President and FRANK VINCENT, Esq., was also unanimously reëlected Vice-President.
D. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 110 Broadway.

Organized on the plan of paying one-half the profits above seven per cent. to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.
Henry [illegible], Sec. M. B. GRAHAM, President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of SCOTT, MERRITT & CO., was by mutual consent dissolved on the 6th of May, 1858, Mr. JAMES SCOTT retiring from the firm. The business will be continued by MERRITT & LECKIE.
T. J. MERRITT.
WILLIAM LECKIE.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT MR. SHORT and Mr. ENNIS have mutually dissolved partnership in the manufacture of charcoal. Mr. SHORT has taken hold of the business himself. Any person having any claim against the establishment must apply to Mr. SHORT for payment, corner of Elizabeth and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn.

NOTICE.—MR. EDWARD KING IS THIS DAY admitted as a partner in our firm.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
New-York, June 1, 1858.

FINANCIAL.

Chas. [illegible] Hoffman, Malcolm Campbell, | J. S. [illegible], John [illegible].

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 46 Wall-st., (Phenix Bank Building.)

Sovereigns,
Doubloons,
XX Francs,
X Guilders,
X Thalers,
DOLLARS and all kinds of GOLD and SILVER. } Bought and Sold. BAR GOLD AND COIN FOR SHIPPERS and MELTERS FURNISHED.

5,000 SELECTED CAROLUS DOLLARS for sale.
NEW SILVER for sale AT A DISCOUNT.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN.
	Also, on	
ATHENS,	BEYROUT,	CONSTANTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA,	CAIRO,
	&c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.
Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

TEMPORARY LOAN FOR $200,000—FOR the prosecution of work necessary to be done at the *Montezuma Marshes*, and at Holley, on the Erie Canal, and at the Gasson Rapids, on the Oswego Canal.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide the means for the enlargement and completion of the Canals of this State, specified in section three, article seven of the Constitution, for the fiscal year commencing October first, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and for other purposes," passed April 15, 1857 hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of $200,000, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1860. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 1st day of July next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the *Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company*, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, May 28, 1858.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
SANFORD E. CHURCH, Comptroller.
GIDEON J. TUCKER, Sec'y of State.
ISAAC V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Att'y-General.

LOAN FOR $100,000, FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 318, laws of 1858 hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office, until the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York in the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same quarterly at the Manhattan Company, in New-York, or at the State Treasury as they may elect, at the time of receiving the certificates of said stock. Dated Comptroller's Office, May 21, 1858.
S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MINNESOTA, }
St. Paul, May 25, 1858. }

OFFICIAL.—STATE OF MINNESOTA.—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR A LOAN OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—In accordance with the act of the Legislature of Minnesota, approved March 13, 1858, whereby the Governor and Treasurer of said State are authorized to dispose of the *Bonds of the State* to the amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, said Bonds being made payable in nine years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of New-York, until the 1st day of July next, the money to be paid in American coin, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these Bonds except at their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the act aforesaid, and the Bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. As the interest on the Bonds will be made payable on the first of July, and the first of January, in each year, the successful bidder will be required to pay to the Treasurer the difference in interest from the first of July to the day upon which the money is paid, and the bonds are delivered.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned at the St. Nicholas Hotel, City of New-York.

H. H. SIBLEY, Governor of the State.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer of the State.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, }
New-York, Thursday, May 6, 1858. }

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Stock into preferred shares will expire on the 31st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 50 will be required.

On the payment of $5 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.

Any stockholder anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the sum paid at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to those dates respectively.

Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the Stockholders' meeting, on the 15th of April, can be had at this office.
EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE PEOPLE'S LOAN AND RELIEF COMPANY.—Books will be opened on the 14th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., under the direction of the Directors of this Company, as Commissioners, agreeably to the requirements of the act of incorporation, and remain open during the day, at the office of ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the People's Loan and Relief Company, which subscriptions will also be received on the 15th day of said June, at the same place, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 4 o'clock P. M. By order of
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Governor pro. tem.
JAMES S. SLUYTER, Secretary pro. tem.
New-York, May 29, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO., }
Buffalo, N. Y., May 20, 1858. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Secretary's Office, in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, June 22, next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock, noon. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from May 29 until June 23. WM. F. STAUNTON, Sec'y.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK HAVE REMOVED to their new Banking-house, No. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday P. M., from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest allowed on deposits at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, }
CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

CHICAGO TEN PER CENT. (PRIVATE) coupon bonds secured by first mortgage upon real estate, worth in each case more than double the amount.
Bonds $500 each, three years to run coupons payable in New-York May and November. Accompanying each bond are—1st. Full abstract of the titles.
2d. Appraisements of each parcel.
3d. Certificates of a responsible Chicago house of their regularity, &c. For sale in sums to suit.
JOHN R. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company is hereby called to be held at the Western Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 14, 1858, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing Directors and confirming the action of the meeting of bondholders and stockholders held on the 1st of June, and for the transaction of other important business. By order of the Directors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of BODEWALD & WINTERHOFF.
For the purchase and sale of Foreign Exchange, as Brokers. Office, No. 46 Exchange-place.
ADOLF BODEWALD,
New-York, June 3, 1858. ALBERT WINTERHOFF.

NEW-YORK, 30TH APRIL, 1858.—THE creditors of JESSE DELANO, of the City of New-York, are requested to present their claims to the subscriber, at his Office, No. 46 Pine st., in the City of New-York; and persons owing the Estate of said Delano are also requested to pay all claims due said Estate to the subscriber, at his said office, without delay.
A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN,
General Assignee of said Delano.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies' Joint Six per cent Coupon Bonds. [illegible] for sale by JOHN R. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.—[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

CHICAGO CITY SIXES WATER LOAN.—These Bonds mature July 1, 1882, interest payable semi-annually, in July and January, in the City of New-York. Payment of interest is secured by the water-rents, which are now considerably in excess of the amount annually required for the Coupons. The surplus over interest and expenses was $12,000 in 1857. The good faith and credit of the city are pledged for the payment of principal and interest. For sale by ASHLEY & NORRIS, No. 33 Exchange place.

MILWAUKEE GAS-LIGHT STOCK.—BY order of the Company, for enlargement of the works, the undersigned will sell $20,000 dollars of this stock, paying regularly 10 per cent. per annum, semi-annually, in the City of New-York. Five per cent. will accrue, and be paid July 1. JOHN R. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, June 1, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY-FIVE Directors of this Company will be held at the Office, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on TUESDAY, June 15. Polls open from 12 o'clock, M., to 1 o'clock, P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PERSONS having claims against the late firm of GEORGE & JAMES R. STORE, to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the above-named firm, are requested to call and settle the same, at the office of JAMES R. STORE, corner Lewis and 7th sts., East River.
d26-lawtmF*

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO Railroad Convertible Real Estate Bonds Coupons, payable June and December in the City of New-York, and have been always promptly paid; twenty two thousand dollars for sale by JOHN R. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

CITY OF QUINCY.—THE INTEREST UPON the Bonds of the above city falling due on the first day of July next, will be paid on and after that day at office No. 40 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

FIREMEN'S FUND AND SAFE-GUARD Insurance Stock wanted by JOHN R. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall st., Manhattan Bank.
Also Rutger's and Fulton Stocks.

DIVIDENDS.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held THIS DAY, a dividend of 4 per cent. was declared on the preferred stock, payable on and after Monday, the 5th of July next.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from the 20th inst. to 5th of July next inclusive.
By order of the Board,
A. LATIMER WALLACE, Secretary.
JERSEY CITY, June 8, 1858.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A dividend of $5 per share will be paid to the Stockholders of this Company or their authorized attorneys upon the production of their stock certificates at my office, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, on and after the 1st day of July next.
GEO. F. TALMAN, Assignee.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.—*New-York, June 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.*—The Board of Directors of the Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent., payable on and after Saturday, June 5, 1858.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, the 7th day of June, 1858.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
New-York, May 26, 1858.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—G. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for Diseases, &c., of the Sexual System,) and of *Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT of this City*, continues the practice of his specialty, and of general medicine, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 8 to 1, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing these diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, till 5 P. M. only. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 223 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.

DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms, but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHOEA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has evidently been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*

No. 453 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—HAVE YOU GOT THE Diarrhoea? If so, use that certain cure, the CORDIAL COGNAC BITTERS. Are you Bilious? use the Cordial Cognac Bitters. Do you wish to prevent an attack of the Cholera during the coming warm weather? then use the Cordial Cognac Bitters. Are your digestive organs impaired? then use the Cordial, and relief will quickly follow. The Cordial Cognac Bitters is an article devoid of humbug; although it has not been paraded before the public in every newspaper in the country as a quack medicine, its virtues are known, not only in this country, but throughout Europe. The proprietor does not claim that this Cordial will cure every disease that the human race are subject to, but that it will cure what he specifies has been proved in thousands of instances.

Let no family be without it.

For sale by S. STEINFELD, No. 70 Nassau-st., New-York, Sole Agent for the United States; also by Druggists, and all respectable bars throughout the country.

GOOD NEWS—AFFLICTED READ, AND LEARN that a perfect and radical cure is guaranteed to all afflicted with weakness, debility, nervous complaints, self-abuse and secret diseases, by the Botanic physician, at No 57 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., New-York; the 6th av. omnibuses pass up Broadway, and the 6th-av. cars leave Broadway and Canal-st.; and Broadway and Vesey-st., and pass the Doctor's house every ten minutes. Consultations daily, from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 8 P. M. If you have tried others and got no relief, if you wish to enjoy good health and long life, send 4 postage stamps, and get either his ladies' or gentlemen's marriage Almanac. Read it and judge for yourself. If you inclose 8 stamps both the Almanacs will be sent to you. All communications and interviews are strictly private and confidential.

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Valpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No. 3 Division-st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years.

DR. COBBETT, NO. 19 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted privately on diseases. Twenty-eight years in his present specialty, three of which were at the Hospitals of this City and Paris, enables him to cure nervous debility. The victims of misplaced confidence, by applying to him, may rely on receiving honorable treatment. See Dr. C.'s diploma from the New-York Medical College, in his office, where all in need of medical or surgical aid can apply with the certainty of meeting with a physician of experience. Charges moderate.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Sole reliance for permanent cure of private diseases. Dr. WARD invites the afflicted and disappointed elsewhere, to give him an early trial. Price $1. Cure guaranteed. Medical Pamphlet gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. [illegible] Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 287 Canal-st., between Broadway and Elm-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Twenty-five years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

REMOVAL.—DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE Private Treatise, &c., has removed to No. 82 Bleecker-st., corner of Wesley place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted confidentially or generally, as usual.

DENTISTRY.

AN EXTERNAL APPLICATION FOR extracting teeth without pain, which is neither unpleasant nor injurious—the only method whereby the mitigation or absence of pain is effected. Sets of teeth inserted from $8 to $50. Dr. EAGLETON, No 259 Canal st., near Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TURNER'S FOREST WINE BITTERS, Ginger Wine, Blackberry Brandy, Cordials, Syrups, &c., of every description, warranted to have the finest flavor of anything of the kind now used. Manufactured by TURNER BROTHERS, No. 250 Washington-st.

VERY OLD BRANDY AND PORT WINE for Medicinal purposes, for sale by
J. & W. GEERY,
Nos. 718 Broadway, and 203 Canal-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 8, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage.......... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage.......... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, June 9.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'day, June 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, June 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
NIAGARA, Ryrie, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat. June 19	WEDNESDAY.....July 7
VANDERBILT, Sat. July 3	WEDNESDAY.....July 21

From New York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton	Havre and Southampton for New York.
NORTHERN LIGHT..June 12	July 10.	July 14.
ARIEL..........July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug. 11.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $90; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, *to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY*, June 26, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 24.

FOR BREMEN—JUNE 30, 1858—THE FIRST class, side wheel steamer ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, will sail from pier No. 37 North River.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BREMEN.
June 30, Aug. 25, Oct. 20.	July 24, Sept. 18, Nov. 17.

Main Saloon, $100; Forward Saloon, $60.
This ship has water-tight compartments, and for safety and comfort has no superior. Apply to
DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LIVERPOOL FOR $30.—*The splendid* screw steamers GLASGOW, Capt. GOODWIN, sails on Saturday, June 12. NEW-YORK, Capt. MCMILLAN, sails on Saturday, July 10. Cabin Passage, $75; Steerage, $30. Found with cooked provisions. For passage, apply to HOLMAN & WILKIE, No. 27 Greenwich-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES Notary public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. *Naturalized citizens must* produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY, will leave pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, June 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway, through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the *Adams Express goods for the South and Southwest.* The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line. Freight reduced to six cents per foot.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL will leave on SATURDAY, June 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Cabin passage to Savannah $20. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.
Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
The AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, June 19.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, June 12, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. *Passage and fare, including state-room to Norfolk*, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 38 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, to 6 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTA, Capt. L. B. LAYFIELD, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin Passage, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, six cents per foot. Insurance at one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE EAST.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and elegant steamship "CHESAPEAKE," SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York, from pier No. 12, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The "Glen House" is only six hours' ride from Portland.

STEAMBOATS.

LAKE GEORGE.
The new and beautiful steamer
MINNEHAHA,
Captain JAMES GALE,
will commence her regular trips on June 1, from Caldwell to Ticonderoga, connecting with the steamers on Lake Champlain.
THE FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,
CALDWELL, LAKE GEORGE,
will open for the reception of guests, May 15.
DANIEL GALE.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ARMITAGE SMITH will run daily from the 12th instant, leaving West 10th-st. (Ames st) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼ o'clock; Spring at at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 3, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. This being for the benefit of sea air, advantage of bathing, and splendor of scenery unequaled by any other excursion out of the City. Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. BRALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Keyport at 4 P. M., and New-York from Murray st. at 8 A. M. (Saturdays and Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point, Freehold and Mount Pleasant.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT AIR FURNACES, garden vases, cemetery urns, Russia iron and damaged tin. For sale by BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 280 Broadway.

LIGHTNING-RODS, INSULATORS POINTS, COUPLINGS, &c., of every description, and a free license under Otis' Patent. LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 495 Broadway.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Depôt in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COAL.

Office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
New-York, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md. The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
A. MEHAFFEY, President.

COAL, $4 75.—I AM NOW DELIVERING THE best quality of Peach Orchard, Red Ash, Stove and Egg Coal, and the celebrated Ashland or Locust Mountain White Ash for ranges and furnaces, and Lump for foundry use, well screened at $4 75 per ton. Weight warranted or forfeit the coal, from my yard, corner 27th st. and 9th-av., or MACDONALD & LAWLER'S yard No. 54 Worth st. JOHN MACDONALD.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PLUMBING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.—[illegible]

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Depôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
6:10 A. M. Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:00 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 24, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for *Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna* and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM May 10, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station *as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.* Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:00 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 8:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for *Tarrytown, 7:00 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M.* and 9:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:30 and 9:15 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:55 A. M., and 4:05, 4:45 and 9:30 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 12, 1858. *Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places* from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of *Cortlandt-st.* at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Yaphank 10 A. M.; 3:45 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 4:40 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 4:40 and 6:10 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:30, 7:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—A PLEASANT EXCURSION.—Steamer LIBERTY leaves Peck-slip, New-York, at 8½ A. M., and 1, 4, and 6½ P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and at 2 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare 10 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.
The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.
Leave

Harlem.	Peck Slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 [illegible] A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 20 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

[illegible]
FARE 6 CENTS.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages, or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to within two blocks of the Peck Slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages to and from the 10th st. landing.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—MORNING LINE FOR SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW, FOR THE YEAR 1858.—Landing at Stryker's Bay, Hyler's, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—On and after SATURDAY, June 5, 1858, the new and splendid steamer *George T. Stanley*, Capt. T. E. [illegible], will leave Pier foot of Robinson-st. every morning, (Sundays included,) at 7 o'clock A. M., making the above landings each way, landing at [illegible] Sing Sing at 1 o'clock P. M.

FARE.		FARE.	
Stryker's Bay	12 cents.	Irvington	[illegible]
Hyler's	25 cents.	Tarrytown	[illegible]
Yonkers	18 cents.	Nyack	25 cents.
Hastings'	20 cents.	Sing Sing	31 cents.
Dobbs' Ferry	20 cents.	Haverstraw	40 cents.

All persons are forbid trusting any person on account of this boat. Freight taken at reduced rates. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board, or to GEORGE T. STANLEY, Robinson-st. Pier.

The citizens of these villages may rest assured that this boat will run every day during the whole season.

EXCURSION.—NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT, BY STEAMBOAT—Daily Sundays excepted. On and after Monday, May 24, 1858, the Central Railroad of New Jersey will sell EXCURSION TICKETS between New-York, Elizabethport and Elizabeth. The steamers RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, Daily, as follows:

LEAVE NEW YORK.	ARRIVE AT E. PORT.	LEAVE E. PORT.	ARRIVE AT NEW YORK.
7:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	5:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.	8:45 A. M.	9:45 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	2:15 P. M.	3:15 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	6:20 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth 10 to 15 minutes earlier than the time from the Port. Tickets are good to return only on the day sold. Fare for the Excursion: Between New-York and Elizabethport, 30 cents; between New-York and Elizabeth, 40 cents. JOHN O. STERNS, Sup't.

TENTH OR TWENTY-THIRD-STREET FERRIES.—Persons desiring pleasant rides can find them by taking either of these ferries to Green Point, L. I., by this means avoiding pavements, and will find it the shortest route in going to Astoria, Ravenswood, the race courses or Jamaica.

To persons visiting Williamsburg or Brooklyn, this way is preferable, as the railroad passes within two blocks of said ferries at Green Point, thus avoiding the crowd always met with in Broadway and lower parts of the City.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENDID sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

FURNITURE.

A BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF BLACK walnut and imitation rosewood cottage bedsteads entirely new styles; prices $4 and upwards. Children's bedsteads uncommonly neat and handsome, and altogether new in design, unsurpassed in this City. Mattresses of all kinds made to order, and for sale very low at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts., in the basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail. At prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 29,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SPRING BEDS—PIGOT'S PATENT—WARRANTED superior to any article of the kind in use. Also, First Premium Mosquito Canopies and nets, hair mattresses, &c., &c.
LYON & GOODNOW, No. 455 Broadway.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 660 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WAGON FOR SALE CHEAP.—A ONE-HORSE wagon, leather top, in good order, built by J. C. Parker; cost $250; price $100. Also, a two horse barouche, will seat six persons, well made, with leather top to let down, built by Ward; cost $450; price $200. Inquire at No. 42 Chatham-st.

HORSE FOR SALE.—MAY BE SEEN AT [illegible] stable, 20th-st., near 6th-av.; [illegible] suitable for a light wagon, [illegible] hands high, 7 years old, sound and kind; [illegible]. Price $200.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FRANCIS B. [illegible], Executor, and MARY E. HAY, Executrix of, &c., of SARAH L. BOGGS, deceased, against JEROME [illegible], GARNETT B. ADRAIN, John A. [illegible], [illegible]ney, John Dunham, William A. Rutherford, Samuel G. Ogden, Jr., Julius Deppermann, Edward E. [illegible], Christian S. Sloane, Benjamin D. Allen, John [illegible], Public Registered Officer of the Royal Bank of Liverpool, George W. Wright, The State Bank of Troy, John Mar[illegible], James B. Cunningham, Michael J. McAuliff, John W. Wheelock, James Almon, Walter W. Berry, [illegible] W. Prentice, Benjamin Salter, Jr., David Porter Lord, John Rickard, Charles H. Oley, John C. Beach, George S. [illegible], George W. Clark, Cornelius Dubois, Joseph S. Vanvoort, Edward W. Tiers, Francis H. Tiers, John M. White, Edward W. Hudson, Assignee of John A. Machado, Gustavus A. Lilliendahl, The Hazard Powder Company and Theobald C. Jung.—Summons.—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy, if demanded, will be served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 52 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, or within twenty days after service of a copy of said complaint if said copy be demanded within twenty days after service hereof; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to this Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. The complaint will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York.—Dated New-York, April 28, 1858. BETTS, ROBINSON & BETTS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 52 Wall street, New-York.
To the parties defendants.
ap30-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THOMAS JACKSON against FREDERICA C. GOSSLING and FREDERIC GOSSLING, Thomas B. Leggett, William Partridge, Alfred H. Partridge, Abraham Gutman, John Knoop and Werner Knoop, Frederick A. Holley, George W. [illegible], [illegible] W. Carpenter, William E. Milligan, Anthony [illegible], *Cornelius Murphy*, William Kuntze, John H. Van Winkle, Cyrus Belt, [illegible] S. Foster.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the *City Hall, in the City of New-York*, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 46 Pine-st., in said City, within twenty *days after the service of this summons on you*, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 13, 1858.
A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 1st day of May, 1858.
A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
my14-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RUDOLPHUS E. MAHN and MANUEL M. MUNOZ, composing the firm of Mahn & Munoz, against RAMON FOURNELLS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—Com. not served.—To the defendant: *You are hereby summoned and required* to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, *No. 74 Wall-st., New York City, within twenty days after* the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen thousand *dollars with interest from the 1st day of February*, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1858. BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall st., New-York.
The complaint above-named was filed in the office of *the Clerk of the City and County of New-York*, on the 22d day of April, 1858.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
my28-law6wF Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

*IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROB*MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Rev. JOHN F. SCHROEDER, late of the city of Brooklyn, in Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the office of WRIGHT & MERRIHEW, No. 52 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 20, 1858.
JOHN F. SCHROEDER, Jr., Administrator.
ja22-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of *Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law*, to all persons having claims against NOEL J. BECAR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at the office of NICHOLAS VAN BRUNT, No. 161 Joralemon-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated March 25, 1858.
ap9-law6mF* DEBORAH C. BECAR, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD L. LIDGERWOOD, late of Morristown, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of *JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD*, No. 6 Gold-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March [illegible], 1858.
JAMES LIDGERWOOD, [illegible]
[illegible] JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD, [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER F. [illegible], late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his store No. 61 [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of November next.—Dated April [illegible], 1858.
[illegible] JOHN LYNCH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office at the corner of 11th-av. and 14th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1857.
ABRAHAM CUMMINGS,
d23-law6mF* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BURRELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Lovell & Chase, No. 5 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1858.
[illegible] JENNIE M. BURRELL, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MASON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his house at Yonkers, Westchester County, on or before the 25th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 15, 1858.
PAUL MARTIN,
mh19-law6mF* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. CHAMBERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 351 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 7, 1858.
ap9-law6mF* JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Adm'r.

LAWYERS, READ THIS.—CHEAP COPYING—ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS.—Prices: Pleadings, Abstracts, &c., 3 cents per folio; special Deeds and Agreements, 4 cents; Deeds and Mortgages, 25 cents each; Law papers served, (personally,) 25 cents; Writers sent out 25 cents per hour.
E. H. RAE, No. 16 William-st., room No. 12.
Cut this out.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE BROOKLYN Board of Sewer Commissioners will receive sealed proposals until the 18th day of June next, for building the sewers and all work appertaining thereto in drainage districts Nos. 1, 2 and 4, in the 1st, IIId, and VIth Wards, lying between Clark, Fulton, Atlantic and Court sts. and the East River. The above work will comprise 3,120 lineal feet of brick sewers; 3,320 feet of 18-inch, 2,420 feet of 15-inch, 10,940 feet of 12-inch, and 3,000 feet of 9-inch stone ware pipes, more or less; with the requisite street basins, man-holes and appurtenances complete.

ALSO—The sewers in drainage districts Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the XIIIth, XIVth and XIXth Wards, lying between North 2d, 10th, and Kent sts., and the East River, comprising 4,680 lineal feet of brick sewers, 5,000 feet of 18-inch, 1,425 feet of 15-inch, 21,000 feet of 12-inch, and 6,000 feet of 9-inch stone ware pipes, more or less, with the requisite street basins, man-holes and appurtenances complete.

The whole to be constructed agreeably to plans and specifications on file in the Engineer's office, Room No. [illegible], Halsey Building, No. 365 Fulton st., Brooklyn, where all further information on the subject may be obtained.

The proposals must be for each drainage district separately. JOHN H. PRENTICE, President.
Dated BROOKLYN, May 26, 1858.

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, DETROIT, JUNE 2, 1858.—THE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS of the city of Detroit, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, will receive sealed proposals at this office until the 13th day of July next, at 12 o'clock M., for a loan upon the credit of the city of Detroit of either of the following sums, to wit: $50,000, $100,000, or $150,000—it being intended to loan but one of these sums, and upon bonds payable in thirty-five years from the first day of August next, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. The principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. No proposal will be received for a less rate than the par value of such bonds, or for a less sum than above named, and the Board reserve the right to discriminate between equal bids, and to award on any proposition for either of the sums they may deem most expedient.

Proposals to be directed to the "President of the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Detroit," and indorsed "Proposals for Loan."

EDMUND A. BRUSH,
HENRY LEDYARD,
SHUBAEL CONANT,
ALEXANDER H. FRASER,
WILLIAM R. NOYES. } Commissioners.

SEALED PROPOSALS—WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the XIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, June 25 at 12 o'clock, (NOON,) for the mason work and carpenter work necessary for the erection and completion of a new Primary School house on the site now occupied by Primary School No. [illegible], in [illegible]-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for mason work," and "Proposals for carpenter work," respectively, and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE,
JOHN KENNARD,
WM. B. BEARDSLEY. } School Officers of the 13th Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until SATURDAY, 19th June inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for [illegible] Ward School No. [illegible], in said Ward, in accordance with specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. H. NEILSON, Chairman of the School Officers
of the XVIIIth Ward.

Particulars of the Outbreak.

[illegible]

[illegible] revolutionary demonstrations in the City. It is a curious fact, however, that none of the papers give a detailed statement of the acts of the Vigilance Committee; apparently preferring to deal in generalities and editorial comments, rather than furnish a complete report of the events, such as is naturally looked for in the columns of an enterprising newspaper. Neither the *Picayune*, which opposes the Committee, nor the *Delta*, *True Delta* or *Bulletin*, which favor it, vouchsafe the publication of anything more than an exceedingly meagre record of the event.

We give below all the particulars that we find published:

FIRST ACT OF THE COMMITTEE.

From the Delta, June 3.

Like a flash of lightning and burst of thunder, after the preliminary hush that ushers in a tropical storm, was the *coup d'etat* of the Vigilance Committee last night.

Rumors were current that such a body had been organized, but it had evidenced its existence by no visible action. It now appears that it does exist in strong force, numbering, it is said, about five hundred members.

Last night a detachment of about two hundred, fully armed and equipped with Minnie muskets and all necessary side-arms, marched down, and, with quiet determination and good order, took possession of the State Arsenal, near Jackson-square. It was about 12 o'clock. They also possessed themselves of the lock-up of the Second District, telling the officers that they would be responsible for the prisoners. They soon had the place completely guarded with [illegible] and outposts, and artillery planted so as to command all approaches.

We have no time for comment. The Vigilance Committee are acting for the welfare of the city and its citizens. All good citizens are expected to stand by them until the city is thoroughly purged and [illegible].

THE COMMITTEE'S PROCLAMATION.

The following is a correct copy of the Proclamation issued by the Committee, which was imperfectly transmitted by telegraph:

CITIZENS OF NEW-ORLEANS: After years of disorder, [illegible] and unchecked assassination, the people, unable and unwilling either to bow down in unresisting submission to a set of ruffians, or to abandon the city [illegible] their business, their social sympathies and [illegible] cluster, have at length risen in their [illegible]—have quietly taken possession of the Arsenal and the buildings in Jackson-square, and have established there the Head-quarters of a Vigilance Committee, pledging each to the other to maintain the [illegible] inviolable of every peaceful and law-abiding [illegible]; restore public order; abate crime, and expel or punish, as they may determine, such notorious [illegible] and assassins as the arm of the law, either from the infidelity of its public servants or the inefficiency of the laws themselves, has left unwhipt of justice.

For the present, the ordinary machinery of police [illegible]

MOVEMENTS ON THE FIRST DAY.

[illegible]

THE MILITARY ORDERED OUT.

[illegible]

CHAS. M. WATERMAN, Mayor.

[illegible]

JOHN L. LEWIS,
Major-General Commanding First Division L. M.

[illegible]

APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS—FOR AND AGAINST THE COMMITTEE.

[illegible]

TRUE AND GOOD MEN

[illegible]

[illegible] the destruction of [illegible], and the taking possession of the Register Office by a band of well-known murderers and ruffians, renders it necessary that all good citizens of New-Orleans should unite, in order to redeem the character of the city and preserve peace and order. It is the duty, therefore, of every man, who desires home, life and property protected, to sustain the Vigilance Committee now formed.

The object of the Committee, which is composed of our best citizens, is to assert and execute the laws, not to subvert them. Rally, therefore, citizens to the rescue, and at once enroll yourselves in the Committee, whose head-quarters are at the State Arsenal St. Peter-street, opposite Jackson-square.

MANY CITIZENS.

ELECTION DAY—NOTICE TO VOTERS.

The Vigilants published the following notice to voters:

All voters friendly to the reform of the City Government are invited to meet, at 7½ o'clock, on the morning of the election, at such places in their respective precincts as they may select, thence proceeding in a body to the polls. Ample arrangements are made to protect all legal voters on the day of the election.

The precinct organizations will report their respective places of meeting, and confer with this Committee, on or before Saturday next, at 5 o'clock P. M. By order of the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Of the Independent Party.

THE COMMITTEE'S ASSUMPTION OF POWER.

From the True Delta, 4th.

In our extra we informed the public in a few brief particulars that regular government—if the horrible thing so called in this place was worthy of the name—had abdicated, and that instead a Vigilance Committee, composed of citizens of every party and shade of opinion, was installed, at the Principal, in its stead. It is unnecessary to go at length into the particulars which justify the resumption of their inalienable sovereign power by the people, or to recapitulate the fearful outrages the inhuman sacrifice of innocent life, the irreparable injury done society and the laws, by a tolerated banditti, to satisfy every good citizen, no matter what his individual opinion on political or other matters may be, that there was nothing left for the people but either to submit like slaves or resist as *freemen*. They have chosen honorably, manfully, and, like true Americans, the latter course. They have organized for their common protection, and to secure to every man the protection and support of the laws, hitherto denied him, or shamefully abused to his lasting injury. No longer ago than yesterday, a band of murderers rushed into the Register's office, where a number of citizens were assembled for the purpose of having their residences entered by that officer, to qualify them to exercise the suffrage, and made an onslaught upon them, doing them grievous bodily harm, setting all law, decency and propriety at defiance, and indicating a foregone purpose to carry the approaching city election as all previous ones have been for three years past carried here, namely, by intimidation, the slung-shot, the bowie-knife and the revolver. This state of things it would be an indelible stain upon this population to suppose can be longer tolerated, and it now only remains for all who have the honor, the welfare, the good order and the tranquillity of New-Orleans at heart to assemble at the Principal and enroll themselves for duty, until the objects enumerated above have been obtained. This is no time for inflammatory appeals or exciting declamation; every one, fortunately, is animated by like sentiments in regard to the deplorable state of our city, and no one, therefore, should hang back at this juncture, when, more than ever, cool heads, resolute hearts and determined hands have resolved to restore law and order to their empire in New-Orleans.

SHARP CENSURE OF THE COMMITTEE.

From the Picayune Evening Edition, 3d.

The City is in a state of the most violent excitement. The measures threatening the public peace, the inception of which made it necessary to press upon all citizens the duty of moderation and a sacred regard for law, have been adopted. Streets are barricaded by armed men, under an officer of the United States Army, who professes to act under the authority of an unknown Vigilance Committee. Court-rooms, jurymen and witnesses and all citizens, have been forbidden the use of the streets opening directly upon Jackson-square. In fine, the civil authority of the City has been usurped, in the name of the people, when the people have not been convoked to give an expression to their will; nor have public outrages of an extraordinary character lately been committed, to justify a resort to the law of force. The movement is revolutionary. It can scarcely fail to produce collision and bloodshed. It is uncalled for, and, to the last degree, reprehensible.

A local election always produces excitement, and the duty of every good citizen at such a moment is to restrain the outburst of passion—to soothe the rising tendency to violence. But to usurp the powers of the civil magistrates just previous to the day of election—to attempt to subject men, when preparing to exercise the right of suffrage, to military rule, cannot fail to involve the whole community in a paroxysm of passion, which neither reason, nor judgment, nor fear can control. Those who have counseled this measure, so dangerous in its tendency, so unjustifiable in all its aspects, so evil as a precedent, so uncalled for by any present culmination of crime, will be responsible to God and to this community for all its evil consequences.

The inauguration of a Vigilance Committee, and the breaking down of all law by the brute force of its armed soldiery, will be a most fatal stain upon the fair fame of New-Orleans. If the blood of citizens be not by citizens shed through a persistence in the course adopted, still the evil consequences will be felt long after the moment of excitement has passed, and the civil authorities now temporarily arrested in the discharge of their duty, are permitted again to act.

Every good citizen must feel disposed to support the law, to maintain the full authority of the magistrates of our city, and reprobate this injudicious attempt at revolution in this city. Let the Vigilance Committee disband its armed force, and appeal to the patriotism, the love of law of our people; let them place themselves under the control of the regularly constituted authorities of the city, for the purpose of arresting and securing the punishment of notorious offenders, and it would have the warm approval of every true man. Let our citizens, who under a mistaken sense of duty, now stand with arms in their hands, arrayed against the law, and silently uttering defiance to their brethren and neighbors, the legal Police officers, and even the Judges of our Courts, lay aside their arms, and peaceably retire until called out by a legal authority to maintain public peace, to give dignity to the law, and to bring swift punishment upon the violators of individual and public rights. If need be, the people will be appealed to for aid in securing a fair ballot.

The moral force of this community can compel even a weak civil administration to take effective measures for public security. It can secure the increase of the police force by thousands of effective men, duly authorized to arrest and deal with all offenders.

But nothing can be gained by the movement now inaugurated. Our election will be null and void if these armed men are not disbanded. The movement is worse than this in its tendency. It declares the disregard of law, right; it avows that circumstances justify summary and illegal means to accomplish a desired end. To the action of this Committee even the violent may appeal for justification.

A MORE FAVORABLE VIEW.

From the Commercial Bulletin, 4th.

Yesterday morning, the community was startled with the announcement that a *Vigilance Committee* had on the previous night taken possession of the Arsenal and Court-house fronting on Jackson square, and that it would take the authority of the city temporarily into its hands, avowing as its only objects the vindication of law and the punishment of offenders. It has been rumored for some days past that an organization was on foot, and it was supposed that its objects was to protect the polls and voters on the day of election, acting under the direction of the Superintendent of Elections, Gen. Lewis. This we say, was supposed to be the object of this organization, and we believe this really was its only object. We know nothing of it except from hearsay, and this represents it as numerous, and composed of respectable men. Some say it numbers a thousand, some two thousand persons. Yesterday it held possession of the Arsenal, and stopped persons who attempted to pass within certain limits. There were of course a thousand rumors afloat, and yesterday was one of the most exciting days we have ever known in New-Orleans. Our position upon this question of a *Vigilance Committee* in the sense now understood is easily stated.

We have advocated the Independent Ticket, and still advocate it, from a profound conviction of its necessity to the good order and well-being of New-Orleans. We recognize, engaged in the movement, men of all parties and creeds, men whose interests are here, who have been long among our most respectable, intelligent and high-toned citizens; men who have at heart the prosperity and the reputation of this great Southern metropolis. But these men did not contemplate a *Vigilance Committee*, at least not until all other means of reform had been exhausted and found inadequate to accomplish the desired ends. We do not think all other means had been exhausted, and therefore that so extreme a measure was not called for. Such a means should never be employed, except as the very *last resort*, and *when the circumstances of any case become* desperate beyond all human endurance. It is essentially revolutionary, and revolution should be the last alternative. When men once depart from the established forms of law, there is danger that they may inflict the very evils they seek to correct. There is danger that rashness or prejudice or mistakes may occur, even with the best intentions, and that thus injustice may be done.

The *Vigilance Committee* must not be confounded with the *Executive Committee of the Independent Movement*. They are totally distinct, and the one is in no sense responsible for the doings of the other. We think the difficulty in regard to this *Vigilance Committee* may be done away with by the Mayor's enrolling its members as special police to preserve the peace of the city, they surrendering up the arsenal to the proper authorities, or by their enrollment by General Lewis, Superintendent of Elections, as special Deputies. In the meantime we suggest that all parties restrain themselves a little, and take counsel of their sober, second thoughts. We suppose the Governor will be in town perhaps to-day, and we think negotiations would be decidedly preferable to blowing each other into the air, especially in this hot weather.

In conclusion, we have only to say, that we find in the history of yesterday the most powerful reasons why the Independent ticket should be elected by an overwhelming majority. Disorder has produced its legitimate fruits, and it is time a vigorous and united effort were made to stay its further reign in this city.

SUBSEQUENT PROCEEDINGS.

From the Picayune, 4th, (Pro-Committee.)

Since the last midnight chime of the Cathedral of St. Louis, Jackson-square has been reconverted into a *Place d'Armes*, and men, alleged to have been appointed by the Vigilance Committee of the city of New-Orleans, are marching around bearing arms on their shoulders.

The military organization marched to Jackson-square about 12 o'clock last night, apparently under the command of Capt. DUNCAN, and immediately took possession of the State Arsenal and the Second District Lockup. Soon after, outposts were established in the neighborhood, and cannon were so placed as to command all the streets leading to the Arsenal.

Thus far we have heard of no collisions between the members of the Committee and other citizens, and of only one arrest. The party arrested is HARVEY BROOKS. It is rumored that others were sent for but were not found.

In the neighborhood of the City Hall there was an intense excitement, and in order to throw oil on the troubled waters, Mr. POINDEXTER addressed those assembled, urging them to remain quiet until the Common Council had met and taken action in the existing emergency. He wished to impress on them that the American party was the party of law and order, and it was necessary to prove themselves to be such at the present juncture, by the alacrity with which they rushed to the support of the legitimate authorities.

At 10 o'clock this morning an extraordinary session of both Boards of Aldermen was called by the Mayor, to devise such measures as might be deemed necessary. The Boards, however, acted with closed doors, and the reporters, as well as the public, were obliged to retire. In requesting the lobby to be cleared, the President announced that whatever proceedings were had would be made public. At 11½ o'clock the two Boards were still together in joint executive session.

The Committee, we learn, has taken possession of the rooms occupied by the Sixth District Court and by the Recorder of the Second District, and these, it is rumored, are to be used for the trial of prisoners.

From the Commercial Bulletin 4th, (Anti-Committee.)

Our citizens generally, upon repairing to their places of business yesterday morning, were surprised, and many of them no doubt startled, on being made conscious that during the silent watches of the night, a party naming itself a Vigilance Committee, had organized itself, taken possession of the State Arsenal, and the neighborhood in the immediate vicinity of Jackson square, including the Sixth District Court, presided over by Judge HOWELL, the Court of Recorder FABRE, and the Second District Police station. Shortly after, proclamations were issued purporting to come from the Executive Vigilance Committee, informing the people that they had assumed the government of the city, determined to rid New-Orleans of assassins and wrong doers, calling upon all citizens to support the movement, and to enroll themselves forthwith. These operations had taken place during the night, and the morning saw the important position named above, strongly fortified by cannon taken from the Arsenal, and protected by men evidently well disciplined.

Nothing beyond strengthening their position having been done by the Vigilance Committee, the City Hall, the official quarters of the city officers, became the next points of interest, especially as it was known that the City Council had been convoked about ten o'clock. While the Council were in session with closed doors, the strongest excitement prevailed amongst the crowd, and various propositions were made to proceed at once to the rendezvous of the Vigilance Committee. Mr. J. B. POINDEXTER, however, addressed the crowd with a view to dissuade them from doing anything violently, and to await the action of the Council.

The Council, we understand, authorized the Mayor to take action in the premises, and to have an interview with the Vigilance Committee. The Mayor and GEN. LEWIS, in command of the State Militia, and one or two gentlemen, proceeded down town. At the conference certain propositions were made to the Mayor which he did not think proper to accept. The Council met again at 4 o'clock, and the Mayor was invested with full power to enforce the laws. Though various reports of the orders given by the Mayor were in circulation, no official proclamation had been issued by him last night.

The excitement in the neighborhood of the City Hall continued during the day. In the afternoon a band of over 100 marched up from the Third District, armed with shot guns of all descriptions, and halted at Lafayette-square.

No action, however, was taken, and some time after dark the crowd dispersed, leaving, apparently organized, and proceeding in an orderly manner down-town, but not to the position occupied by the Vigilance Committee.

At dark last night the Head-quarters of the Vigilance Committee organization had been rendered almost impregnable. On the Chartres-street side a barricade of square block stones, with a ditch inside, had been made. Other approaches were protected by palings and *chevaux-de-frise* of cotton bales, and on every side persons were prevented from advancing nearer than half a square, though all day the people were admitted up to the lines of defences.

Up to the time we write we have heard of nothing worthy of notice, except as stated above.

The criminal and the civil Courts, except the Sixth, were not disturbed, and were in session.

THE NEW MAYOR OF NEW-ORLENS.

From the Harrisburg (Penn.) Telegraph.

The newly elected Mayor of New-Orleans, Colonel GERARD STITH, is a practical printer, and is one in every respect worthy of the high honor conferred upon him. He is a native of Virginia, and went to New-Orleans some years ago, where he held the position of foreman in the *Picayune* office, until his popularity with the people secured for him the nomination of Mayor. For this post he did not then possess the requisite property qualification, and accepted, in lieu of it, the nomination for Recorder of the city, a position second only to that of Mayor, both in point of honor and profit. To this he was most triumphantly elected, and discharged its duties for three years with unequaled credit and acceptability. His courts were held from 9 until 2 o'clock; when doffing the judicial ermine, he occupied the balance of the time in his duties as foreman of the *Daily Delta*, where the same administrative ability was displayed, and where, among his fellow craftsmen, he won the same confidence and respect that he had commanded in his high official character. He is a man that Printers can feel proud of—never forgetting, in the successes and flattering circumstances of life, the humble office in which was built the proud superstructure on which he stands, nor the companions who have shared, and still share, his daily toil. He is an active and devoted member of the Typographical Union, and has several times represented New Orleans in the National Union, having been twice elected its President. His new position will not change him, *for he is every inch a man*, whether on the Recorder's or Mayor's Bench, dispensing justice and receiving honors, or with his apron on, and arranging and handling the types for an evening or morning edition in the printing-office. We know the man, and we like to see such honored.

[LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 9.

The City is quiet, and the trouble all over. No official returns of the election have yet been received.

THE RECENT ESCAPE FROM SING SING PRISON.—A boat's crew of the Harbor Police on Wednesday evening discovered, off Jersey City, a small boat containing some clothing worn by convicts at Sing Sing. It is believed that the boat is the one in which "Sailor Dan" and another convict recently made their escape from Sing Sing, and that the clothing is the Prison garb which they doffed when supplied by some kindly hands with apparel more suited to prevailing fashion and their individual tastes.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD

From the Commissioners, and Certificates
from the Mayor and others of the
City of Augusta:

Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia:

This is to certify that we have superintended the drawings of the Sparta Academy Lottery, SAMUEL SWAN & Co., managers at Augusta Georgia, from the commencement of its drawings, and still continue to superintend them. Each drawing is solely and exclusively under our control, and we can assure the public that the managers are men of honor, respectability and fair dealing, and everything connected with the entire business is carried on with the most scrupulous and exact integrity.

LEON P. DUGAS, FREDERIC C. BARBER, } Comm'rs.
AUGUSTA, Ga., June 7, 1858.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 7, 1858.

From long personal acquaintance with LEON P. DUGAS and FREDERIC C. BARBER, we take great pleasure in certifying that they are men of the highest integrity and probity, and in this community are esteemed and regarded as highly honorable and worthy citizens.

Hon. B. CONLEY,
Mayor of the City of Augusta.
JAMES M. SMYTHE, Esq.,
Postmaster of the City of Augusta.
Hon. JOHN P. KING,
Formerly U. S. Senator.

[Advertisement.]

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Those who wish to be
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BRADY'S GALLERIES.
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No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

C. W. TAYLOR'S BENEFIT.—To-night this veteran of the stage takes his benefit at Purdy's National Theatre, and presents five full pieces, viz: "William Tell," "School for Scandal," "Sangs and Masses," "Necromancer," and "Drover and His Dogs." Of course his brothers of the Masonic and Odd-Fellows Orders will be on hand.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible]

[Advertisement.]

SHE DIED FOR LOVE.—This is said of many a one but not often with truth. Of Ruth Ravenscar, the heroine of TOM TAYLOR'S great drama, "Two Loves and a Life," it may be said that she immortalizes love itself, by the halo of glorious perfection with which she surrounds it. KATE DENIN RYAN repeats the part to-night at Barnum's. Two pieces there this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Sore leg and all ulcers, eruptions and injuries of the flesh, heal kindly and swiftly under the operation of the Ointment, and the Pills, by their gentle aperient action, assist the cure. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway,

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ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS.—The real article. Also, Cotton, Gauze Cotton, Silk and Lisle thread. Custom-made Shirts, all sizes, and every article in Men's Furnishing Goods, retailing at wholesale prices at MCLAUGHLIN'S, corner of Murray and Greenwich streets.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 10.

$16,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	105	100	Penn. Coal Co.	74½
6,500	Virginia 6s	93½	100	Hud. Riv. R. R. opg	26
3,000	N. C. State 6s	95¾	200	do opg	26¼
13,000	Missouri State 6s	86	100	do b60	26½
2,000	do c	85½	25	do	26
10,000	do b60	85½	100	Harlem R. R.	11½
10,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	90½	25	Norwich & Wor. R.	[illegible]
5,000	California St. 7s	85½	125	Illinois Cen. R. R.	84
1,000	H. R. R. R. 1st M.	102	25	LaCrosse & Mil. R.	6¼
500	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds	87½	400	Reading Railroad	41
1,000	do	87¼	300	do	40¾
16,000	do	87	100	do	40½
60	Merchant's Bank	108	800	do s10	40¼
20	Hanover Bank	90	100	do	40¼
8	do	90¼	200	do s30	40
5	Atlantic Bank	75	100	do b30	40½
10	Imp. & Traders Bk	108½	125	M. So. & N. Ind. R.R.	20
50	Pacific M. S. Co. s30	72½	100	do s30	20
20	do b30	73	100	do b60	20½
45	do	72½	170	do	20¼
350	Erie R. R.	15¾	100	do	20¼
5	do	15¾	100	do b60	20¾
150	Canton Co	19½	47	M. So. & N. Ia. p f.	41½
270	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	81¼	50	do s10	41½
250	do b60	81¼	50	do b30	41¾
400	do b30	81¼	50	do b60	41¾
200	do s10	81	50	do	41¾
1848	do	81	50	do	41¾
100	do b60	81	525	Gal. & Chi. R.	84
100	do b30	81	200	do s10	84
100	do b30	80¾	100	Cleve. and Tol. R.	32¼
325	do	80¾	1000	do	32½
50	do	80¾	150	do b3	32¾
2000	do	80½	100	do b60	33¼
50	do s10	80½	100	Chic. & R. I. R. b60	71½
200	do b10	80½	18	do	71½
100	do b60	80½	50	do	71½
150	do b60	80¾	150	do s30	71½
100	do s30	80½	100	do b30	71¾
7	Del. & H. Can. Co.	98¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Missouri St. 6s	85½	50	Del. & Hud. Cal Co.	97½
2,000	Indiana State 5s	90	50	Hud. Riv. R. R. s60	25¾
5,000	Cal. State 7s	85	100	do opg	26
3,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	91	200	do opg	25¾
1,000	Brook. City 6s	99½	100	Reading R. R. s10	40
500	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 7s	104	750	do	40
4,000	Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ ct. 1st Mt. Sin'g F'd Con. Bs.	94	100	do s30	39¾
3,000	La C. & M. L. G. B.	31	100	do b30	40
1,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds	86¾	150	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	20
500	do	87	100	do	20¼
5	Pac. Mail Stm Co.	73	200	do	20¼
45	do	72½	121	M. S. & N. Ia. pref. stk	41
600	N. Y. Cen. R. R. b60	80	150	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	83½
410	do	79½	200	do	83½
20	do s3	80	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	32½
300	do s10	79½	100	do s30	32½
115	do	79¾	200	do	33½
200	do b30	80	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	71½
100	Erie Railroad	15½	50	do	71¾
200	do	15½	100	do s30	71
400	do s30	15½	5	La Crosse & Mil. RR.	6¾
100	do b30	15¾	100	Mil. & Miss. RR.	20
100	do	15¾	25	do	19¾
			200	do	18

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$7,000	Ta. C'l & R. R. 7s	62½	10	Harmony F. Ins. Co.	98
500	Brooklyn City 6s	98½	20	do	98½
3,000	Florida R. R. 8s	26	20	do	98½
1,000	Missouri 6s	83½	20	do	99
500	Han. & St. J. R. 7s	57½	10	do	100
3,000	City Fon du L. 8s	40	10	Marine Bank	98
3,000	Oshkosh City 8s	45	100	Safeguard Ins. Co.	10
2,000	Watert'n City 8s	35	18	Am. Express Co.	99½
900	Sun. M. I. Scp. '56	89½	5	Lexington City 6s. c	49
560	At. M. I. Scrp. '58	79	20	Irving Bank	100
500	do 1856	90	20	do	100½
500	do 1857	88½	40	Irving Fire Ins. Co.	116
3,000	N. Y. & H. R. R. 's.	82	60	New Am. F. Ins. Co.	130
1,000	Clev. & Pitts. R. 7s	34	45	Greenwich Bank	137½
1,000	City Mem. 6 p. c. B.	55½	80	People's Bank	100½
2,500	do	56½	100	do	100
2,000	L. E. W. & S. L. 2m.	20	38	Greenw'h F. In. Co.	140½
3,000	Sacram'to Co. 10s	60	5	N. Y. & Erie R. R.	15
2,000	S. & H. V. R. 1st m.	30	150	Mec. Banking Asso.	50½
12,000	Troy C. 6 p. c. Bs	100	25	Chatham Bank	84½
520	C. M. In. Scrip. '57	43½	45	National F. Ins. Co.	177
620	G. W. M. I. Scrp. '58	41½	12	N. Y. Screw D'k Co	119
100	Am. Plate Glass Co.	6½	200	H. Coal & Iron Co.	14
20	U. S. Express Co.	84½			

THURSDAY, June 10—P. M.

The Street has been enlivened, to-day, by a more decided activity in the dealings of the Stock Exchange. And although this change results mainly from a further break-down in prices, it is not unacceptable to the Commission Brokers, as a relief from the recent comparative stagnation in outside orders. That it will make business of a substantial character, there seems little reason to doubt. The movement against New-York Central, which showed itself improving at the close of the Second Board, yesterday, is now understood to be based on the prospect of a five-dollar passenger train to Buffalo over the rival line. Upon this, the shorts in the Stock have not only been greatly increased, but some parcels of cash stock put upon the market for *Bull* account. Such, at least, was the rumor on the Street soon after the early Board, and although well-founded only to the extent of 2,500 or 3,000 shares, contract stock, or in certificates already on the Street, it was all-sufficient to precipitate numerous *short* sales at even lower prices. On the other hand, the fall to about 80 ₩ cent. and under, is bringing forward a new class of buyers, both for cash and on 30@60 day options, and the contest certainly promises to be made a spirited one by the intervention of the commission brokers. As to the cheap train over the Erie, it is no new story this season. It was first availed of last June, to make a demonstration against Central stock; a heavy business ensued, and the price, from the very activity of the dealings, the certainty of the August dividend and the magnitude of the speculative sales, reacted from 76@77 ₩ cent. to 86@87½ ₩ cent.

The almost controlling influence of the fall in New-York Central over the general share list, carried down Reading to 39½ ₩ cent.; Toledo, 32½; Rock Island, 71½; Milwaukee, 18; Hudson, 26; Galena, 83½; and Erie 15½ ₩ cent. The additional decline, since yesterday, was less manifest on Erie and Rock Island than the other roads. Both had a fair support. The heaviest fall was on Milwaukee, partly, perhaps, upon the mischief to the track by the recent Western rains. Michigan Southern closed 20¼, as against the same figure yesterday afternoon, after selling at 20 in the morning. Pacific Mail and Delaware and Hudson were each 2 ₩ cent. lower. The General Share market closed weak. State Stocks on the other hand continue in demand, and for Missouris 85⅞ was bid at the close; 91 was paid for Tennessees and 90 for Indiana State fives. Illinois Central Bonds and Shares are weaker on the English quotations. We hear of private sales to the extent of $70,000 in Chicago City 6 ₩ cents., the Water Loan, the same advertised by ASHLEY & NORRIS, No. 32 Exchange-place.

In Money affairs we hear of no changes to-day, from the previous ease of supply and cheapness of rates. Exchange is quiet since the sailing of the *Africa*. The packet on Saturday is the *North Star* for Southampton. Preparations are making for the Treasury award on Monday. The amount of bids will, probably, be four or five fold the sum *applied for by the Secretary*. The *Gulf* news in the morning papers is deemed almost conclusive against serious trouble in that quarter or with England. The *Asia's* arrival from Liverpool, with advices three days' later than by the *Kangaroo*, yesterday, was little referred to on the Street. The additional amounts are not important, except as confirming the decline of ⅛d. in Cotton, and the steadiness of the English Funds.

In reference to American Stocks in London, MR. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, Broker, writes:

"We have no change of moment to note in our Money market. Consols are steady, at 97⅛@⅜ for money and account. The advance in State Stock reported this week from New-York has caused a demand here, but at or near late current quotations, buyers hesitating to pay increased rates. There has been a moderate business in American Railroad Securities; the market, though cleared of several parcels of Bonds, is not buoyant at the close. Several lots of Erie 1838 Bonds have been taken for investment, from 71@72. Pennsylvania Central 1st mortgage have been wanted, at 90. The 2d-mortgage Sterling are offering at 80½. In Illinois Shares considerable transactions have taken place, at lower rates, the disposition being to effect sales. Construction 7 ₩ cent. Bonds are in fair demand, at 80@82½; but the 6 ₩ cent. and Freelands are dull [illegible]."

And Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report:

"There is a good demand for State Stocks at the quotations. Railroad Bonds more pressed for sale. United States 6s Bonds, 1868, 105@106; Alabama 5s, 78; Kentucky 6s, 91@93; Maryland Sterling 5s, 91@93; Massachusetts Sterling 5s, 100½@101½; Ohio 6s, 1886, 96@97; Pennsylvania 5s, Inscriptions, 77@78; Bonds, 82@83; Tennessee 6s, 82@84; Virginia 6s, 82@84; Sterling 5s, 80@82½; Boston City 4½s, 90, buyers."

And Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co. say:

"The market for American Securities during the past week has shown much activity. There has been a good demand for the various State Stocks for investment, with but a moderate supply, while the chief feature in Railway Securities has been a large influx of Bonds for sale of almost every description."

The returns from the Bank of England for the week ending the 26th of May, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£4,021,120	Increase	£355,210
Other Deposits	13,967,923	Increase	15,570
Rest	3,216,090	Increase	5,467
Govern't. Securities	10,820,163	Unchanged.	
Other Securities	14,879,456	Decrease	97,240
Notes unemployed	11,651,385	Increase	290,615

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,191,370, being a decrease of £91,560, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,112,402, showing an increase of £185,422 when compared with the preceding return.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 21st inst.:

May.	For Money. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 22	97½	98⅛	98	97⅞	98⅛	98⅛
Mon. 24	97⅞	98⅛	97⅞	97⅞	98⅛	98
Tues. 25	97⅞	98	98	97⅞	98	98
Wed 26	97⅞	98	98⅛	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
Thur. 27	97⅞	98	98⅛	97⅞	98	97⅞
Fri. 28	97⅞	98	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	12-16

The London *Times* says of the British Trade returns to May 1:

"The Board of Trade returns for the month and four months ending the 30th April, 1856, 1857 and 1858, have just been issued. We subjoin a statement of the total declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures during the month and four months:

	For the month.	For four months.
1856	£9,424,026	£34,874,020
1857	9,985,844	38,813,387
1858	9,401,433	33,961,723

These figures indicate a sensible revival of the export trade. The decrease on the month, compared with the corresponding period of last year, is only £584,411, or 3½ ₩ cent., whilst the decrease on the four months, compared with last year, is £5,851,614, or 15 ₩ cent. The comparison of the present year with 1856 presents an increase of £26,507 on the month, and a decrease of £1,012,300 on the four months."

A Philadelphia legal correspondent of one of our banking-houses writes as follows in regard the case of Alleghany County, Pennsylvania:

"On my arrival here I examined the proceedings had in the case of the Alleghany County Bonds, and find that the dispatch published in your papers of Monday last was grossly incorrect. The dispatch stated that our Supreme Court had awarded a *mandamus* commanding the Commissioners of Alleghany County to levy a tax to pay the interest on said Bonds. I am sorry to say that no *mandamus* has yet been issued. A holder of some of these Bonds has made application to the Supreme Court for a *mandamus*, which, if granted, would have been final and absolutely conclusive. The application, in the first place, is for a rule or citation to be served on the Commissioners, *commanding them to appear and show cause, by a certain day, why the writ of mandamus should not be granted.* This rule (as technically termed) or citation has been granted, and is made returnable July 14. The Commissioners of Alleghany County, if they intend to make a defence, will then appear and show any cause they may have for not levying the tax for payment of the interest on the Bonds. The Court will then grant or refuse the *mandamus* prayed for, as to them shall seem fit. You will see, therefore, at once, that nothing has been granted but an order on the County Commissioners, directing them to *show cause why a mandamus shall not issue*. As yet I am not aware what will be the course pursued by the Commissioners."

Real Estate......THURSDAY, June 10.

Yesterday, MR. A. J. BLEECKER sold a three-story brick house and lot No. 432 Tenth street, lot 25x70 feet, for $4,775. Also, by order of referee, the house and lot south side Thirty fourth-street, 216 feet 8 inches east of Tenth-avenue, 20.10x98.9 feet, for $4,784.

To-day, MR. ADRIAN H. MULLER, by order of Court, sold two lots, 22x80 feet each, on the west side of Eighth avenue, the one 57.5 feet north of Fifty-second-street, the other 45.5 feet south of Fifty-third-street, bought by ORSAMUS BUSHNELL, Esq., the plaintiff in the suit, for $3,600 each. We doubt if the price can be regarded as the fair valuation of the lots. If we remember rightly, about two years ago, MR. CHAS. MEEKS sold for Mr. BUSHNELL this whole front of 8 lots, 200.10 feet on the Avenue by 100 feet deep on Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, to Messrs. MORTIMER and J. CANNON, brick-dealers, for the sum of $32,000, all left on mortgage, with an obligation to improve, which has never been fulfilled. They divided the 8 lots up into 11, being one twenty-foot lot on each street, cut off of the rear; 7 inside avenues, (we think,) each 22 by 80; and each corner 23.5 by 80 feet. Since then we have lost the history of these lots. On the opposite side of the Avenue, a little over a year ago, Captain SCHUYLER H. MATTISON, who owned the whole front of the same dimensions, sold the four lots comprising the southerly half on northeast corner of Fifty-second-street, to Mr. JONATHAN PAYNTER, for $14,500, leaving $10,000 on mortgage—balance cash. The northerly half, on southeast corner of Fifty-third-street, has been offered this Spring for $12,000, by Capt. MATTISON, but not sold yet. We may hereafter have something further to say about this property, comprising the old Hopper estate, subsequently Stryker, Mott, and others.

In addition to the above, Mr. MULLER also sold, under foreclosure, two lots on the north side of Thirty-first-street, 250 feet east of Ninth-avenue, together 50x98.9 feet, and improved, we believe, with 20-feet houses, but how distributed, we have no idea, nor did any one at the sale appear to know, unless it was MR. THOMAS MCKENZIE, who bought them (sold together as two 25 feet lots, not houses) for $9,900. The two lots alone, without the houses, would be cheap at $7,000

Mr. MULLER also sold the following property in Brooklyn:

One cottage-house and lot on Twenty-first-street, 225 feet east of Fifth avenue, 17.10x100, $310; two cottage-houses and lots on Twenty-first-street, adjoining, each $305—$610; three cottage-houses and lots on Twenty-first-street, adjoining, each $300—$900; one cottage-house and lot on Twenty-first-street, adjoining, $310; six cottage-houses and lots on Twenty-first-street, adjoining, each $310—$1,860.

In relation to completing the Eighth-avenue and making it travelable all the way to McComb's Dam, we have inquired at the Street Commissioner's Office and ascertained from MR. WM. M. LOVELL, the Superintendent of Street Improvements, that the whole difficulty has arisen from errors in grading. The work was given out to two contractors, but they did not work on the same grade, and so far as the work of one of them is concerned, its completion would require cutting through the Croton Aqueduct. It has ended in disputes between the contractors and the City; and when these are settled, then Eighth-avenue will be finished, and, for ought we know, the Central Park also.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 10—6 P. M.

FLOUR scarce and quiet; sales 1,000 bbls. at $3 70@$3 87 for superfine Upper Lake; $4@$4 18 for extra ditto; $3 75@$4 for superfine Indiana and Ohio; $4 12@$4 37 for extra ditto. WHEAT dull and unchanged; sales 11,000 bush. at 70c. for Racine Club; 58c. for Milwaukee Club; 93c. for White Michigan. CORN not so firm; sales 8,000 bush. at 55c. for heated; 60c. for Lower Lake. OATS dull and unchanged; sales 2,000 bush. at 39c. WHISKY steady at 19½c. FREIGHTS unchanged; 10c. for Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports in the 24 hours ending at noon*—7,000 bbls. Flour; 60,000 bush. Wheat; 38,000 bush. Corn; 8,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bush. Wheat, 9,000 bush. Corn; 18,000 bush. Oats.

OSWEGO, Thursday, June 10—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. GRAIN of all kinds quiet. *Canal Freights*—Steady at 28c. on Flour; 8c. on Wheat; 7½c. on Corn to New York. *Lake Imports*—3,400 bushels of Wheat; 28,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,500 bbls. Flour; 21,000 bushels Wheat; 21,000 bushels Corn; 7,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 10.

FLOUR flat; sales at $4 25@$4 50. WHEAT very dull, with a declining tendency. CORN—A declining tendency. WHISKY dull. HAMS, 11c.@13c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday—First Board*—$3,000 Pennsylvania Coupon 5s, 83½; $862 Pennsylvania 5s, 89; $1,000 City Railroad 6s 94½; $300 City Gas 6s, 94½; $600 City 6s, 100⅞; $2,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mtg., 85½; $3,000 Morris Canal 6s, 90; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '83, 68½; $3,000 do. '70, 74½; $200 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 69; $[illegible] do., '82, 69; $600 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 89½; $1,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 50; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '70, 89; 46 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41; 18 Harrisburg Railroad 55½; 7 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 55¼; 250 Reading Railroad, 20½; 50 do., 20⅜; 20 Minehill Railroad, 43; 31 Morris Canal Pref., 99; 7 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 16½; 12 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 53; 10 Mechanics' Bank, 26¾; 50 Girard Bank, 10¾.

Closing Prices.—United States [illegible]; Philadelphia 6s, R. R. 94½@95½; Philadelphia 6s, new, 100½@101. Pennsylvania 5s, 89½@89¾; Reading Railroad, 20⅛@20¼; Reading Railroad Bonds '70, 74½@74¾; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '44, 90; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '86, 68½@69; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41@41¼; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 100; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 85½@86; Morris Canal Consolidated 49@55; Morris Canal Pref'd, 98@99½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 69@69½; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 65½@69; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 7@8; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 15½@16¼; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10½@11; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mort., [illegible]; Long Island, 11⅛@11½; Girard Bank, 10¼@10⅜; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 49@50; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 9½@9¾; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 61½@62; New Creek, ⅜@¾; Catawissa Railroad, 8@9; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible].

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Arago	Southampton	New-York	June [illegible]
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	June [illegible]
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	June [illegible]
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June [illegible]

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Catawba	New-York	Havana	June [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Asia, from Liverpool—Mr. Hopkins and [illegible] Misses Hopkins, Miss Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Baudouine, Chas. Baudouine, Abraham Baudouine, Dr. Scratchley, lady and 2 servants, James Gibson, Chas. Woolsey, Lord Ribblesdale and man servant, Stephen Hewett, Mr. [illegible] land and lady, Mr. Chamberlain, Miss Chamberlain, Mr. Chamberlain, Jr., Mr. Singer and lady, Miss [illegible], Alex. McEwen and friend, Mrs. McEwen, sister and [illegible] children, Mr. Cayley, Chas. Moore, N. W. Conchese, [illegible] W. Wilson, Henry Wilkins, S. Rosenfeld, John [illegible], Mr. Pascot, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Eliza Smith, Mr. [illegible] court and lady, John Caldwell, Julius Chun, Mr. [illegible] haupt, Mr. Glover, the Rev. Jas. and Wm. [illegible], Hoornelle, J. Colt, H. Amsberg, Mr. [illegible] and lady, [illegible] Galoop, Wm. Howarth, C. B. Jarvis, R. Wheeler, J. Wheeler, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Pumpell, P. [illegible], Mr. Driggs, Mr. Dalton, J. Carruthers, G. D. Parrish, Joseph Fisher, Geo. Webb, Mr. Bradbury, lady and daughter, John Hewett, Mr. Hastach, Moses Williams, [illegible] Griffiths, Patrick Cleary.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—M. Davidson, Miss C. Adam, Miss A. McVickar, J. J. Perrine, J. J. Davis, Mrs. C. E. Bishop, Miss [illegible], Mrs. T. Consewright, Miss A. Gladding, Miss F. E. [illegible], A. P. Walker, Thos. Gladding, Mrs. Barney and 2 children, Robt. Dobson and lady, J. Bonine, S. Legenda, Col. W. R. Harrison, Alex. Bell, Miss M. Bell, Master [illegible] Bell, Mrs. M. Southey, S. D. Smith, S. S. Nicholas, the Rev. M. L. Blickford, the Rev. A. M. Averill, Mrs. Thos. Nott and child, J. C. Hallowell and lady, Jos. Jacob, [illegible] E. Joyner, R. Amsberry, Wm. Griffith, W. McGowan, J. C. Jackson, Jno. Cox, A. Bowen, Geo. Ward, S. B. Moory, D. McPherson, C. Van Horn, Jos. Robins, Robert Wright, Jno. Ripple, and 11 in the steerage.

In ship Sultana, from New-Orleans—Geo. [illegible] and lady, Mrs. Mary P. Larkin, Miss C. Larkin, Miss F. Hay, Chas. Dudley, and 26 in the second cabin.

In bark Yumuri, from Matanzas—Luther C. Grant, [illegible] B. Leighton, John Jones, J. B. Milburne, Geo. [illegible], E. Serra, Jas. Jackson, Ezra E. Langdon, Hiram Havens, Constance Peuil, H. Walker, John J. Campbell, F. [illegible], Raymond Martinez, Jos. M. Fernandez, Jos. M. Oliver, Arthur Reed.

In bark Restless, from Savanilla—John P. Kelly, Geo. W. Powles, J. F. Boone.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4 26 | Sun sets.....7 30 | Moon sets.....[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8 37 | Gov. Island..9 26 | Hell Gate......[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, June 10.

Cleared.

Steamship Thomas Swann, Rannay, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship M. Nottebohm, Lamb, Liverpool, Lapliz & Hurlbut.

Barks Isaac K. Davis, Hand, Philadelphia, Jos. [illegible]; Lamplighter, Wilson, Demerara, J. H. Smith & Co.; Investigator, Carver, Liverpool, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Stanton, (Br.,) Stephenson, Pugwash, Barclay & Livingston; Mary, Gibbs, Trinidad, C. E. Stephenson; E. E. Trout, Ames, Wilmington, Metcalf & Duncan.

Brigs J. G. Anderson, King, St. Marks, [illegible] Earle & Co.; J. M. Sawyer, Sawyer, St. Michael's, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Dunkirk, Griffin, Elizabethport, C. & E. J. Peters; Tavernier, White, Key West, R. S. Holland & Co.

Schooners Enchantress, Jayne, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Worth Stone, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; J. Price, Price, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Gazette, Crowell, Battle Harbor, [illegible]; Wonder, French, Providence, master.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Hallock, Bristol, S. Kenny.

Arrived.

[illegible]